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ALONG WHICH TO GUIDE YOUR STEPS IN THIS CAMPAIGN.

The Downfall of Hitchcock-Rep-Dem Materialism-The S. P. Put to Shame -Capitalism Is Paternalism-Nothing Strange in Hitchcock's Asking tion. Democrats for Funds.

The Stuttgart "Wahre Jacob" pictures the Czar of Russia and the Shah of Persia in consultation, each one saying sagely to the other, "We must keep some of our dear subjects alive, or we shall have nothing to live on ourselves." So say the American ruling class, the Shahs and Czars of factory, mine and railway. Only for that, there would be many more mine explosions, railroad wrecks, wage cuts and suspensions of work.

The Panama Canal, which in December 1903 created a stench over the land by the revelation of Roosevelt's violation of a Congressional enactment; which later caused Roosevelt and Taft to make hurried trips down there to cover up charges of gross incompetency and swindling; which more recently recked with the revelation that Commissioner Stevens, while in charge of the Canal, worked against it in the interests of the railroads; that same Canal is now to furnish a new set of powerful whiffs to the nation's nostrils. Wm. F. Brothers, president of a crane company has filed with Secretary of War Wright charges of grossly improper awarding a contract, against chief engineer G. W. Goethals .

The Democrats are said to be jubilant over Bryan's having spiked Roosevelt's se completely that the latter dee n. m. d to make no further answers to an. This should rather be cause for and by an. This should rather be cause for rganta, f in the Democratic camp. Each ntervie sevelt "answer" was worth many very prin isand votes to Bryan.

attor chitcheock has rendered a variety of rvices to the Standard Oil Company. That has gone unrebuked. When, however, he is found inefficient in "frying the fat" out of the plutes for campaign contributions, he is forthwith "summoned" to appear before the august tribunal of the Big Stick .

> Hughes's voice is gone-so do the despatches announce. Pity it did not so before when he framed the argument against equalizing the pay of woman and male teachers.

Roosevelt. "persists in remaining silent" against the clinching charges of Bryan. To "persist in remaining stient" is a quaint way to say that, from Taft down all the Republican political depradators are sitting down evelt and keeping his mouth corked.

Socialism may be "grovelling materialism." If so, what shall be said of the Democratic and Republican parties? Not an argument they make but what goes straight to the stomach. It is all at "dividends," "price of wheat," 'price of steel," "hard times," "good times"-not a word about the "spiritual aspirations" which we are otherwise told demand first attention, are "ignored by Socialism," and require "something else than bread." If the test of Socialism is its "grovelling materialism," then the Rep-Dem combine has out-Socialisted

This seems to be a campaign of con fessions. Ex-Senator R. F. Pettigrew is now out with the confession that four years ago he was approached by the Republican National Committee with an offer of \$10,000 to deliver, at such places as the committee would dictate, ten thes in support of the candidacy of Thomas E. Watson. If one Watson can be an incubatee of the Republican machine to draw away votes from the Democratic party, why not other Watsons under other names? Out with the

would be a humiliation to his party if it can not raise the necessary funds to float his "Red Special." Poverty is no actions that humiliate it Mr. Debs's for the corps of "The Finest"

party is humiliated-by itself. The conduct of its convention—in taking a de-cided "backward races" stand, emphasiz ing its posture by declining the proferred unity with the S. L. P., and then finally repudiating the necessity of the revolutionary economic organization for the revolutionary act - this conduct was humiliating to the S. P., and it was selfinflicted. So abject is the humiliation that no amount of bluster, nor rattle of millionaires can conceal the humilia-

Du Pont, the Trust magnate against whom there are proceedings pending in the Federal Court, and whom the Republican party fitly enough appointchairman of its Committee on Speakers, having resigned, and Haskell, the Chairman of the Democratic Finance Committee, having also resigned for parallel reasons, the "pace has been set." It now behooves Taft and Bryan to follow suit.

The bankers, in convention assembled at Denver, denounced Bryan's guarantee plan as "paternalism and Socialism." If paternalism were synonymous with Socialism, then Socialism is now in force, and would need no Movement to bring it about. The Republican platform recommends the tariff on the ground that it "guarantees a profit to the manufacturer"; the Democratic platform recommends a bank guarantee plan on the ground that it "guarantees the deposits of the plutes" (the working class is too poor to make deposits). Thus capitalism is admittedly a paternalistic affair-for the benefit of the capitalist class, the workers being left out in the cold

Because the Negroes had been "selling cotton too freely instead of holding it for an advance" about twenty of their churches, schoolhouses and lodge-rooms were burned down by night riders in the territory formed by the junction of Early, Baker and Calhoun Counties in the prohibition State of Georgia. Could rum behave more rowdily than capitalist private interests?

The receipt by hundreds of Democrats in Maine and Connecticut of letters begging contributions to the Republican campaign fund, may not be altogether an error on the part of Chairman Hitchcock \$600,000 card index, as he pretends. Perhaps the former Rep's, dissatisfied with the Rooseveltized panic, and not yet clear enough to join the Socialist Labor Party, have just slumped over to the Dem's for a change of luck.

Barnum and Bailey's Circus has no more amusing contortionist than the Repo-Demo present circus enjoys in the person of banker Morawetz as he seeks to prove that individual bank depositors should not be furnished with a guarantee, and that to so furnish them would simply be "paternalism," "heathenism," "Socialism," and "Atheism," etc.

The Republican "standard-bearer" having convicted the Democratic "standard-bearer" of ignorance, and the Democratic "standard-bearer" having convicted the Republican "standard-bearer's of ditto, there is nothing left for both to do but raise dust on personal issues. Any other course would tend to help the people realize that the only ticket in the field with an issue that dust can not confuse is the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party -Gillhaus, Preston's proxy, and Munro.

Three thousand one hundred and twen y-five miners are recorded to have lost their lives in the coal mines of this country in 1907, "and," the official report reads, "the figures do not repesent the full extent of the disasters.' Why was that statement necessary? Is anyone still so naive as to believe the capitalist will paint his murderous self in his true colors?

Of all prudish dearies the Chicago policeman Mooney is the most prudish Invited to a stag party that developed into a thing that had to be hauled up before the criminal tribunal, Mooney was summoned as a witness. Precious little could be got out of him. Every-Mr. Debs is reported to say that it time that the dancing girls who performed at the stag started to perform something particularly staggy, Mooney saw nothing. "I turned my back to liation. Besides, humiliation is the stage," was his answer. Commisnever inflicted by others. It is a body's sloner Bingham should secure Mooney

TURNING SOCIALISM INTO GREEN GOODS

party's convention's adopting a "backward races" resolution to the tune of the "hordes of Asia and Europe"; upon the heels of the subsequent affront to Socialism consisting in the nomination of the leading "backward racer." Morris Hillquit for Congress in the 9th Cong. Dist., New York; upon the heels of the conviction of the said Hillquit as accepter of political pap from the Repulbican machine in N. Y. county; -upon the heels of this succession of felonious deeds against the Working Class and Socialism-upon the heels of that comes the, so far, crowning felony of all.

The "New York Evening Call" publishes the advertisement of a swindling "get - rich - quick" Chicago concern which holds out the prospect of \$720 in return for a \$30 investment, and which urges the readers to "break away from wage slavery" by investing.

motive Firemen and Enginemen's con-

vention at Columbus he worked off this

clumsy attempt: "We have a common

interest. Good times for the railroads

means good times for us all. Bad

times for the railroads means bad

times for us all." A skilful aspirant

other convenient scape-goat "negli-

gence of employes"-for once these

gentry have been folled. The wreck of

the 'Frisco passenger train No. 304 at

Carthage, Mo., on the 24th, is shown

by dents in the ties to have been

caused by a broken casting on one of

the cars, and the casting itself has

What a pity the days of the rack and

the pyre to enforce religion are over!

Though over they may be re-instituted.

If re-instituted the Editor of the New

York "Times" will be found a ready

Inquisitor to enforce the word. He is

indignant-poor, religious soul-at the

conduct of the Socialists who frankly

admit they propose to abolish poverty

despite the inspired and Divine expres-

sions of the impossibility of the task."

People are whining about Christianity

having fled from the churches; it has

aken refuge in the sanctum of Jacob

Schiff, the dummy and otherwise law-

"A naval post ashore" at Genoa is the

frank description given of the sinecure

that is to be bestowed upon the Prince

of the Abruzzi upon his marriage with

Miss Elkins. Naval posts ashore, army

posts on the seas-such are the occupa-

tions of our capitalists; why not of their

The delegate of Typographical No. 7

Central Federated Union on Sept.

sang the praises of Herman Ridder at

22, and in proof of his praises said:

"Mr. Ridder himself induced a number

of men to join the Union"-which raises

the desution: "Is this a proof of Mr.

Ridder's Union-loving qualities, or a

proof the Union Ridder-loving devotion?

Philip Mehler, a young mechanic;

dropping from starvation on New

York's streets, and Carolyn H. Dorsett,

a 12-year old girl, spending \$11,500

yearly on keeping herself in clothes

and a finishing school education, is but

one of the hundreds of contrasts to

be found in the papers daily, contrasts

which should leave their blazing mark

across the heart of every working-

man, and fire him to join hands with

those who labor for the system's over-

Watch the label on your paper. It

will tell you when your subscription ex-

pires. First number indicates the month

second, the day, third, the year-

throw.

breaking director.

roval sons-in-law.

been found.

which the panic has provided.

The circumstance that the swindle concern gives the "Chicago Daily So-

cialist" as its chief reference, and that the "green-goods" advertisement is published without due castigation by "The Call," which claims to be an organ of Socialism for the emancipation of the working class, clinches the infamy.

What need is there of Socialism, or of a party to introduce it, if economic conditions are such that, with a \$30 "investment," \$720 can be pulled out in short order?

A Socialist party which can tolerate such "organs" differs in no essential particular from the Democratic and Republican parties. These old parties have long been run in the interests of their officers, and the means adopted have been to bamboozle and fleece the proletariat. Ditto, ditto the Socialist party of to-day. It knows the workers have become weary of the old parties: it now adopts the name of Socialism under which to practice the identical social felony upon the workers which is becoming played out with the old Movement-and will be.

of the present social order and its sub-

No wonder the Republican county

No wonder the rifle-diet-to-the-

workers, the "Evening Post" boosts

No wonder the millions of million

aires are rattled off as the chief at-

traction of Socialist party rallies in

No wonder these gentry, in chorus

with the capitalist press, scornfully

No wonder they have the love and

affection of the whole capitalist press

which loves to designate them the

"sane" Socialists, as against the "in-

Such a pack is a disgrace to Social-

ism: it is a slander of Socialism; it

is the present real danger to Social-

ism, that must be scourged out of the

Temple of the International Labor

sane" Socialist Labor Party.

refer to Preston as "the man Preston"

machine subsidizes a Hillquit.

the Hillquit campaign.

and as a "convict."

this city.

class of the state of Washington to rally to the support of the Socialist Labor Party in its demand on the capitalist class for the unconditional surrender of the natural and productive forces essential to the workers' life and happi-

We further declare that all the presstate of capitalism, and organized industrially for the purpose of taking and holding that which they produce.

To agitate, organize and educate the wage-working class is the self-imposed duty of the Socialist Labor Party, and ceaseless propaganda will be carried on until the present anarchistic system is supplanted by the collective ownership of

TRADE UNION RESOLUTION.

Labor has divided the American tradesmen into warring trade unions, each cunningly blinded to present social and economic laws, ever striving to monopolize the opportunity to labor, and always conspiring to serve the master class for a paltry wage; and

L., from Samuel Gompers down to the talists, while the willing rank and file go hungry on strike;

erican Federation of Labor as a willing tool of the American capitalists, and fully appreciate the discouraging effect it has had upon the American tradesmen: and be it further

Resolved That we recommend to the organized and unorganized workingmen the industrial form of unionism, realizing that so long as the competitive system lasts the workers can only be unionized as a class and for the purpose of abolishing capitalism.

RESOLUTION ON NATIONAL UNITY. Whereas, Socialist thought has given rise to two Socialist parties in the

Whereas, The interests of all Socialists can but be identical, and the existence of two Socialist parties in the United States can but be harmful to the American movement and contrary to Social-

Resolved, That we, the Socialist Labor Party of Washington indorse the action of the late Stuttgart Congress in its recommendation for Socialist unity in different nations.

RESOLUTION ON IMMIGRATION.

present civilized world, leaving the dition: and

moved by the same law of self-preserva-

working class of the world invites immigration: and

Whereas, The immigration question is but an "economic" question kept up as an "issue" by capitalists;

Resolved. That we see in the immigration question an opportunity for the capitalists of America to further divide the working class into race factions so that labor's forces may be weakened to the extent that the idle capitalist class may continue in idleness and luxury; and be it

Resolved, That we again recommend to the working class of all countries to unite and abolish capitalism, the cause of immigration.

THE "I. W. W. CONVENTION"

Continues Bumping Its Ribs on the Rocks, and Organizes Wire-Pulling Political Schemes.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 1 .- The further doings of what calls itself the "convention of the I. W. W." is in keeping with the doings that were reported in the Daily People of last Sunday. The 'political clause" has been stricken out. and with that all semblance of the L W. W. has been wiped out. The clause was considered "confusing." Fact is, the clause was so clear that it was a thorn in the side of veiled dyna-

After having debated the sholishing of mixed locals and the establishing of "Propaganda Leagues" for two hours at two different sessions, and after the proposition had been voted down twice with an overwhelming majority, the convention yesterday passed a resolution with a majority of three votes authorizing the organization of Propaganda Leagues under the supervision of the General Organizer."

A fact so glaring that no delegate or visitor could help but take cognizance of it was that a "machine" of the capitalist political design had been organized since the previous day among the "boys from the West" by "Organizer Walsh" in conjunction with "fellow workers" (who never work) Williams, Connelly and Jones,

In the course of the discussion "Or-

ganizer Walsh" said that he expected a split in the Socialist party this fall and that the I. W. W. ought to make some provision to get those who broke out of that party over to the L. W. W. He wanted the proposed League to be formed in such a way that it could admit to membership in bulk the members of the political parties whether they be business men, lawyers, preachers, capitalists or professional politicians. He also assured the convention that if the proposed "Propaganda League" be organized, he could make many a section of the S. L. P. in the West withdraw from that party and join in the League. This, he said, would especially be an easy matter respecting the Swedish clubs and Sections of the S. L. P.

Williams, Gurley Flynn and others who advocated the organizing of the League argued but little, as they were could not perform the function of such a League, or why the propaganda should not be controlled by the local' unions in the various localities, instead of by the General Organizer. They knew that they had their "machine" in working order and did not try to convince anybody of the advantages of their pet scheme.

Theodore Johnson, of Chicago, in speaking against the proposition said that by organizing such a League "the I. W. W. opens a dumping ground for all the political soreheads in the country." He went on to say that if the proposition was adopted "we will give

if organized, as a means through which to disrupt the Socialist parties, especially the S. L. P., thus causing more dissention and friction than we have had in the past.

Labor Party in Ohio filed its nominating petition for the state ticket on Saturday with the Secretary of State. John Kircher of Cleveland is the nominee for

ORGANIZED WITH MILITARY EX-ACTNESS AND DISCIPLINE.

Yoakum's "Happy Family" a Vast Army of Serfs Whose Servile Subjection Is Veiled Under the Guise of Loyalty to a Supposedly Common Interest.

The editorial, "An Empire Within an Empire," based upon the remarks of B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the Rock Island system, which appeared in the Daily People of October 2nd, throws into bold relief the feudalistic nature of present day capitalism with its gigantic enterprises employing millions of workers, who are vassals in every sense of the word.

Mr. Yoakum says: "We railway cmployees and investors in railway securities are a happy family and we want to continue our freedom of organization as railway co-workers, and not as uniformed government servants." The feudal lord sung the same song to his serfs. They were one family, bore the same family name, just as Mr. Yoakum and the track walker bear the same name of Rock Island employee.

For a quarter of a century I have been a railroad worker and in that time have seen many remarkable developments in the business. The Yoakum "Happy Family," the employee part of it, is a vast army, thoroughly organized. The titles of many of the officers smack of militarism: It is General this, that or the other thing, and Assistant Generals to these. The discipline maintained is as exacting as that in the regular army while at the same time esprit de corps is cultivated in various ways. Loyalty to the company is the first article in the creed of railroad workers, and employment is always referred to as "sery-

Mr. Yonkum says we do not want to become uniformed government servants. No, we do not. Service under governmental capitalism is worse, if anything, than service under the railroads as they are. A friend of mine in Philadelphia, who had served in both the postal and railroad service, said that conditions on the roads were humane as compared with the postal service, where not only is the work exacting but one's footsteps are continually dogged by spies. There is no esprit de corps in the postal service.

Mr. Yoakum's fling at "uniformed government servants" might lead some to think that there are no such exactions as these implied in railroad service. Aside from the fact that it is needful that certain employees should be uniformed, the roads enter far more closely than that into the private lives of their employees. Like Peter the Great of Russia, the railroad Czars can order the cut of our beards or whether we shall wear any at all. They see to it that we are insured, whether we wish to be or not. They provide banks for our "savings," and keep a record of our misdeeds. they dump us on the scrap heap with a little pension, like one abandoned on n desolate coast with a small supply of provisions.

As a railroad worker I was never told directly and outright how to vote, nor did I ever see notices posted similar to those put up in the factories, that the shutting or opening or the doors depends upon the election of certain candidates. The railroads curtail, but they never close down, so that kind of talk wouldn't prove as effective as it does in the mill. Nevertheless, every railroad worker learns just how the companies would like to see the election go. The word gets around and the spirit of lovalty to the wishes of the company does

The Yoakums and the trackwalkers differ in degree only. Many a Yoakum has the employee feeling or sentiment. Then to him comes the order from the lords of high finance: "Produce more dividends," and he has to impose further exactions on his fellow employees. These may, and often do rebel, and the very instinct that made all the divisions of labor loyal to the roads tends to unite them in the common cause of themselves. Then appears upon the scene the only force making for discord that the company connives at, the craft union, which serves to separate the workers until the companies take each in turn and whip it into line again. Railroader.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around

B. F. Yoakum, chairman of the ex-ASTIR IN SEATTLE ecutive committee of the Chicago, Rock Telend and Pacific railroad is anything but a skilful prevaricator. In his ad-

dress to the Brotherhood of Loco- SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY CAM-PAIGN OPENED.

> Full State Ticket Namid-Platform of the National Convenion Endorsed-Industrial Unionism Declared For and A. F. of L. Brinded.

to the shorter but uglier title would not have thrown such a statement upon the present background of thousands of laid-off railroad workers and tens of sleek, unruffled railroad officials For once the press agents of the rallroad companies, who strive to lay every train wreck to the door of imaginary "wreckers" or else to that

> .At the state convention just held the following nominations were made and platform and replutions passed:

> > For Governor, J. C. ANIERSON, Tacora. For Lieutenart-Governor, ERICH NERLING. Paso. For Secretary of State,

NICHOLAS JUFNER. Lynclu. For Audtor:

Speka e. For AttorneyGeneral, GEO. P. RIUTER, Hoquim.

FREDERICK JURTZMAN. Pasc.

Spokae. For Superintendent of Public Instruction

> Tacora. GUS. GUSAFSON. O'Bien

For Conress. 1st District-STEPHN H. BREAR-CLIFI Spokane. -CHAS. 1 CARLSON,

Tacoia. -ANDREV ANDERSON

Presidential Electors, GUSTAV RUSE. ANTON ESKELIND. JAMES MeLEE

PLATFRM.

We, The Socialist abor Party of the

able to place our firnconvictions before

Seattle, Wash., Sepember 25 .- The

Socialist Labor Party of this state has begun its campaign activities with the launching of its countyand state tickets. As many as five meetings are being held at nights presenting tie principles and platform to the working people. The attention given to the speakers at the street meetings shows that much of what is said is going home and is being care fully considered

FREDERICK GARNER,

For Treaurer

For Commissioner & Public Lands, DANIEL BRNETT,

VIVIAN HERRON, For Insurance Commissioner,

Spohne.

PETER BORNHEST. CHAS. MARTIN

State of Washington in convention assembled; declare our allegiance to the national party, and lartily indorse the platform and princip's of the Socialist Labor Party of the Uited States. Being students of scial events, we are

the working class of Washington without fear of contradicion. Experience teaches that the presit and future interest of the workingclass can only be served and protected by it pursuing independent political ind industrial ac-

stitution by the industrial common-We once again call upon the working

ent day social abuses, of which the working class fall victims, can be traced to the private ownership of the means of production and distribution. This system of private ownership has divided society into two warring economic classes -the property-holding class and the propertiless wage-working class - and has culminated in an irrepressible class conflict, only to be settled by the working class organized politically for the purpose of coping with the present political

the means of production.

Whereas, The American Federation of

Whereas. The officials of the A. F. of smallest "dues taker," join in banquets and feasts with the labor-skinning capi-

Resolved, That we recognize the Am-

United States; and

ist teaching; therefore be it

Whereas, Capitalism rules all over the

workers of all nations in a restless con-Whereas, All men are governed and

tion, and it is therefore self-evident that tion, aiming at the implete overthrow the nation most appealing to the restless | inations for Presidential electors-

those who could not find a job in the political parties a splendid opportunity to carry out revenge against those the rest. parties or indivduals belonging to them." It is evident that Williams, Walsh & Co. are up to their old politician tricks. They expect to use this League,

> OHIO S. L. P. FILES TICKET. Columbus, October 5 .- The Socialist

Governor and J. E. Steiger of Hamilton for Lieutenant-Governor. A full ticket was put up, including twenty-one nommeans of life. Industry and commerce

& L. P. IN PHILADELPHIA THRASHES TRADUCERS.

Debaites Attend S. L. P. Campaign Meeting and Make Themselves a Laughing Stock-Are Allowed to Defend Themselves But End by Putting Their Foot in It.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29 .- After leavng the Socialist Labor Party alone for week, the local adherents of the Debsites returned to the charge last Sunday evening and made themselves a laughing stock before an audience

The Socialist Labor Party had a campaign meeting in progress on the East Plaza of City Hall. George Anton was speaking. He kept on the platform long after the Socialist party adjourned their meeting on the North Plaza. Some of these S. P.-ers could not stand the sight of the Socialist Labor Party blazing away. They flocked around Anton and asked ques-

Anton at once got after his opponents by speaking upon the difference between the Socialist Labor and the Socialist parties. He mentioned an S. P. speaker, Wilkins, who was ignorant enough to deny that capitalist society was composed of classes and that there was therefore a class struggle in existence. Anton stated he had called Wilkins down and had been supported by a Debsite, a certain McKelvey. Anton said that if McKelvey were in the crowd McKelvey could corroborate the charge. There was no response.

'Anton proceeded to state what caused the split in the Socialist Labor party nine years ago, and then offered the platform to anyone who would dispute his statements.

Then McKelvey bobbed up and demanded the privilege of the stand. He was allowed ten minutes to prove false statements. He utilized his time charging the Socialist Labor Party men with being a gang of liars. His rambling talk finally caused the crowd to laugh at him.

At the end of his ten minutes Mc-Kelvey asked for an extension of time to say what he had intended to say. Touching upon the Wilkins incident. McKelvey said, "True, Wilkins did make some bad breaks and Anton tried to call him down, but he failed. Then I jumped into the fray and censured Wilkins for the breaks he had made."

Anton in reply, turned to the audience and asked, "Have our charges been proven?". The response was a clean knockout for the Socialist party.

As the meeting adjourned with a triumph for the Socialist Labor Party. the S. P.-ers looked a sorry lot. Mc-Kelvey, smiting under the sting of defeat addressed the crowd from the pavement. "Gentlemen," he said, "it's true I den't know anything of the movement in Philadelphia. But you must admit that I know all about it everywhere else. In San Francisco the Socialist Labor men are a bunch of cowards. In Denver they are worse In New York they are even worse than that." He heaped abuse upon abuse upon the Socialist Labor Party, while the audience, enjoying his discomfiture, jeered and laughed at him.

The campaign carried on by the Socialist Labor Party has helped to show the difference between the two parties. The slander and mud-slinging from the Deboites is opening the eyes of the people here. "You fellows are too fair with them," S. L. P. men are told by outsiders who are onto the Debsites' game. "These are the only people slinging mud and yet they are constantly charging you with that," is enother expression often heard.

Special Offer

\$1.50 BOOK FOR 65c. The New Harmony

Movement

. . By . . GEORGE B. LOCKWOOD.

A work from which the Socialist can gather instruction and draw

> Cloth, 400 Pages, Illustrated.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., 28 City Hall Place, New York.

UP IN THE AIR.

Wall Street Puzzled Over the Election

Poor old Wall Street is up in the air as to the outcome of the election. Even the "big fellows" don't know where they are at. Many a man on the Street, who a year or more ago strutted around feeling that he was an impelling force in the universe, drags himself around today a buffeted derelict who does not know what struck him.

President Roosevelt is pretty well discredited in the Street. The fault found with him is that instead of being an office boy for the vested interests, he tried to, and in a measure did, assume dictatorial powers. Taft is suffering from the prestige of his sponsor. Some of the old fashioned fellows don't like the idea of Taft sending to Oyster Bay, or to Washington, for an O. K. before h makes a move. They fear that even if Teddy goes into the heart of Africa that Taft will reach him by wireless to find out what "my policies" may wish to dictate in matters of state.

Bryan is no longer looked up as "too radical" by business interests, and his advocacy of a guarantee on bank deposits meets with no little favor by men who are not bankers. Business men point out that Bryan has dropped all his nsane ideas, and anyway they say, Republicanism is no safeguard against panics. Rather Bryan as he is to-day than Roosevelt operating through Taft, is the sentiment of many.

Some of the "big fellows" would like to retire. The Roosevelt tactics, which encouraged a host of muckrakers, and showed up the inside workings of this and that branch of the System, has got on their nerves. The story is told of man who was shown to be a dummy director, in public print, being greeted as "dummy" by his young hopeful. The families of some of those who were on the gridiron retired for a time from public gaze, and "charitable" deeds grew

Some of the System's institutions that are trying to adapt themselves to the psychology of the times, are all but disorganized, temporarily at least. Heretofore they have never moved except by subterranean ways, coming out now in the sunshine of "publicity" they are slopping over in the effort to make themselves solid with the people.

The Taft campaign managers are fight ing shy of shaking down the big interests for funds. They are crying "apathy," but in the face of Bryan sentiment they. don't mean it. Teddy has sent for Chairman Hitchcock, and the President's threat to take the stump has the Republican campaign managers worried. They are smarting under Bryan's query as to how many Presidential candidates the Republican party has up.

As an indication of how little reliance is now placed upon the "old war-horses" of the Republican party a little incident at the Chamber of Commerce on October 1 may be mentioned. Chauncey M. Depew, who a few years ago would have been the object of general admiration hadn't a baker's dozen when he started to give out some of the stale jokes that pass a Depew humor. "He must have a rhinoceros hide to come here at all" was the comment of one who got out as Chauncey started to speak. To sum up. Wall Street doesn't know where it is at

3,125 MINERS KILLED.

Washington, Sept. 28.-Accidents in coal mines of the United States during the last calendar year caused the death of 3,152 men and injury to 5,316 more The death record was greater by 1,033 than in 1906, and is said to have been the largest in the history of the coalmining indusctry.

The figures do not represent the full extent of the disasters, as reports were not received from certain States having no mine inspectors.

West Virginia reported the heaviest death rate in 1907-12.35 per thousand employes, and this State also showed the lowest production for each life lost -65,969 tons. New Mexico stood next with a death rate of 11.45 and a production of 77,332 tons for each life lost. Alabama was third, with a death rate of 7.2 per thousand, and a production of 92,535 tons for each life lost. Missouri had the lowest death rate, with .95 and 499,742 tons of coal mined for each life lost,

Of the total number reported during last year, 947 deaths and 343 injuries resulted from gas and dust explosions, and 201 deaths and 416 injuries were caused by powder explosions. The chief cause of death among the miners was the falling of mine roofs and coal. Such disasters caused 1,122 deaths and 2.141 injuries.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription ex-pires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

PANICS AND WORKINGMEN

HOW THEY AFFECT EACH OTHER AND WHY.

The means of production and exchange, n whose basis the bourgeoisie built itself up, were generated in feudal society. At a certain stage of the development of these means of production and exchange, the conditions under which feudal society produced and exchanged, feudal organization of agriculture and manufacture, in one word, feudal property relations, become no longer compatible with the already developed productive forces. They hampered production instead of aiding it. They became so many fetters. They had to be burst asunder; they vere burst asunder.

Into their place stepped free competition with its corresponding social and political constitution, with the economic and political rule of the bourgeois class.

Under our own eyes a similar movement is going on. Bourgeois conditions of production and exchange, bourgeois property relations, modern bourgeois society which has conjured up such gigantic means of production and exchange, is like a magician who is no longer able to control the infernal powers he has evoked. For many years the history of industry and commerce has been but the history of the revolt of modern productive forces against modern conditions of production, against the property relations which are the conditions of life for the bourgeoisie and its rule. It is enough to mention the commercial crises which in their periodical recurrence, bring into question, each time more threateningly, the existence of the whole of bourgeois ociety. In these crises a great part, not only of existing products, but also of previously created productive forces, are periodically destroyed. In these crises a social epidemic breaks out, which would have seemed an absurdity in all previous epochs-the epidemic of over-production. Society finds itself suddenly thrown back into a state of momentary barbarism; a famine, a universal war of devastation seems to have cut off the supply of all

FAMILIES STARVING.

Over One Thousand In Columbus In Dire

Need.

depression has brought along unheard of

here. With the opening of the schools

and more cases of hardships in families have been reported to the Associated

At Friday's meeting of the charity

"There are one thousand families in

Columbus insufficiently nourished, whose

children are going to school without suf-

ficient food and in many cases without

The statement was confirmed by Presi-

"There have been many instances of

dent John Trauger of the school board.

teachers and principals who have helped

out pupils in the matter of clothes," he

said, "and while the board has no official

notification of these matters, it will

probably be necessary for us to take

some action on this subject this winter

We have never made a practice of fur-

nishing clothing but we have furnished

"The practice of giving free text books

up to the fifth grade has been a great

benfit undoubtelly to many families. We

At a meeting of the Associated Chari-

to provide relief were discussed. It will

to the citizens of Columbus to raise a

shoes to a great many children.

vestigating conditions."

subscription fund.

board. Otto W. Davis, the superintendent

Charities.

ufficient clothes."

Columbus, October 4 .- The industrial

seem to be destroyed-and why? Because there is too much civilization, too much of the means of life, too much industry, too much commerce. The productive forces at the disposal of society are no longer favorable to the development of bourgeois property conditions; on the contrary, they have become too powerful for these conditions, by which they are fettered; and so soon as they free themselves from these fetters they bring disorder into the whole of bourgeois society, they endanger the existence of bourgeois property. The bourgeois system has become too narrow to contain the wealth which it creates. How does the bourgeoisie overcome these crises? On the one hand, by compelling the destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other hand, by the conquest of new markets and the more thorough exploitation of the old markets And with what result? With the result that they pave the way for more widespread and more destructive crises, and at the same time diminish the means whereby those crises can be avoided.

The weapons with which the bour geoisie conquered feudalism are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself.

But the bourgeoisie has not only forged the weapons that bring death to itself: it has also produced the men who will wield these weapons-the modern workers, the PROLETARIANS.

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i. e. capital, is developed, in the same pro pertion is developed the Proletariat, the class of modern workers, who live only so long as they find work, and who only find work so leng as their work increases capital. These workers, forced to sell themselves piecemeal, are a commodity like every ether article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, and all the fluc tuations of the market .- Marx and En-

suffering in many workingmen's families S. L. P. Militaits Putting up a Good Campaign. and the coming of cooler weather more

Section Kings County, which comprises Brooklyn has fild its Judiciary ticket tion." An indoo meeting will be held disposed of.

Section New York reports twentyeight new membes at the last two meetproves conclusivey that the agitation is charity organization have already placed and help.

it \$1,300 in delt. It is said that if no money is fortlcoming the offices will have to be closel up.

IN NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN.

and the comrade are now free to push the agitation. Trenty meetings a week are being held at which the sales of literature are very good. All the branches of the Section report new members and one new branch i in process of organizing. Three indoc mass meetings have been arranged for one in Brownsville on October 16th at which Daniel De-Leon, the candidte for Congress from the Ninth Congessional District will speak on "Labor Question and Immigrain the Williamsbrg section October 22nd and another in Irownsville October 30. Thirty-five thousand leaslets have been distributed in Booklyn and a house to house distribution of more will be made before election. The large posters issued by headquarters are being placed. In Brownsville 150 opies of "Der Arbeiter" are sold weekly a open air meetings and in Williamsburg 100 copies a week are

ties Thursday, plans of raising money ings of its Gerral Committee. This probably be decided to issue an appeal | building for the novement. Twenty-five to thirty open ir meetings a week are being held with splendid results. The The increased demands made upon the times call for evry militant to jump in

@ New Leaflet @ @ @

Where Shall My Vote Go?

Is Now B READY L D D

This is the first 1908 Campaign Leadet issue by the National Executive Committee.

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SEE THE TRUTH.

De Leon's Talk in Cleveland Opens Eyes

Cleveland, O., October 3.-Ever since the speech made here by Daniel De Leon. Editor of the Daily and Weekly People, the old guard of the Socialist party have been kept busy explaining to their younger members that De Leon and the Socialist Labor Party are a wicked lot of men. Those old S. P.-ers are plainly perturbed because they cannot keep the truth from the recent recruits to their

The younger element of the Socialist party attended De Leon's meeting, at which he spoke of the position of the Socialist Labor Party in the present campaign. De Leon spoke on this topic at Germania Hall, this city, and a large audience welcomed him. Quite a number of the S. P. element were there to scoff at the "boss" of the Socialist Labor Party, but some who came went away praying.

De Leon showed them the impossibility of accomplishing with votes only the Social Revolution. He stated that a revolutionary industrial organization was necessary to the success of Socialism. The speaker made a powerful and convincing presentation of his case. When he finished numerous exclamations were heard, such as "That industrial organization idea to back up the vote is correct. From now on I'm for that idea."

The Debsite vote-seekers are busy circulating to their membership stories claiming that the Socialist Labor Party is too radical. They are seeking to avoid unity with the Socialist Labor Party in this country, although their new additions are questioning the consistency of exclaiming, "Workingmen of all countries, unite!" and then refusing to discuss unity matters.

It is generally conceded that Debs will catch votes with his epigrammatic speeches, but when many of his political supporters learn that Socialism means revolution, they'll leave Debs' party as though fleeing from a house afire.

. A FAIR DIVIDE

A fair divide: The worker does it allthe parasite enjoys it all. Property is the product of labor and

the reward of idleness.

The best writers and the best scientists are almost unanimously agreed that in present-day society, success is in an inverse ratio to merit.

The successful men are those who exploit the worker and suck the brain of the inventor, or betray the working class to its enemies.

Wage workers have nothing to fear from their fellow workers in any part of the world, and from the capitalists in any part of the world they have nothing to expect but robbery and oppression. The unity of labor throughout the world is its sole protection against banded capital that flourishes on the poverty and disunion of its victims

The distinction between higher and simpler labor-skilled and unskilled lahor-rests partly on mere illusions, or at any rate on distinctions which long ago lost their reality, and only survive by traditional convention, and partly on the helpless state of some portions of the working class-a state which prevents them from insisting, like the rest, on the full value of their labor power.-Marx, "Capital."

Capitalists falsify all the facts of life. According to their account they do the spinning, weaving, operating, manufacturing, etc., and the real spinners, weavers, operators and manufacturers are only the "hands" with which the capitalist

The Manchester "cotton spinners," as the cable tells us, have decided to reduce the amount of food, clothing, and shelter of their "hands"-and threaten to starve them to death (lock them out) if they don't agree to the new "free" contract.

The London "Times" urges the signatory Powers to the Congo Annexation Treaty, before confirming the annexation to insist on the abolition of veiled forms of slavery, such as forced labor .-Cable. Which is the least veiled form of slavery, Manchester or Congo !- Sydney, Australia, "People."

A WORD TO THE WISE.

We have procured a few copies each of the following books, most of which are now out of print. Cash orders only will be considered. Socialism and Modern Science,

by Ferri \$1.00 People's Marx, by Deville..... 1.50 Critique of Political Economy, by

Marx

N. Y. Labor News Co.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities-divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces. is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to con-

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production. industrial war and social disorder-a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

SOCIALIST LABOR TICKET IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester, N. H., October 2. - The Socialist Labor Party of this State is distributing stickers containing the names of its presidential electors. The voters are instructed to paste these stickers upon the official ballot when inside the voting booths on election day. The party executive officers explain that this method is being taken in place of filing nomination papers.

The electors are Edwin H. Lentz, Frederick Morck, Jacob Belavsky, and George

The organization in this city receives and distributes weekly a number of copies of the Weekly People, the official journal of the Socialist Labor party.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple," It is the stery of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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IN THE BOGS OF OPPORTUNISM

ISM," SAY THE "WAGE SLAV E," ORGAN OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, OF ITS ORGANIZATION.

The fear that The Wage Slave has of the public schools be provided with arty is rapidly drifting on the waters f Opportunism toward a position which is a little more than a giorified Populism receives added confirmation from the advance sheets of a magazine article by Ernest Poole to appear in the September number of "The American Magazine," sent us for review by the publishers. . We regret that the full text of the article was not sent us. We can only quote from some sta pages at hand.

Poole's article consists chiefly of interviews which he has had with the present national secretary, Barnes, with a national organizer whose name is not given, with the managing editor of the Chicago Daily Socialistwhether Myers or Simons is meant we lo not know-and of course, with Victor L. Berger.

The interview with Barnes consists chlefly of an elucidation of the party's financial condition and methods of doing business and is highly instructive and satisfactory. The interview with the national organizer whose name is not given drifts to the subect of propaganda among farmers and have this:

he western farmer has worked for to build a new home and hand it to his children. You Socialists take that home from him and fack to the State."

did," he said, "years ago. But fore I joined the party its policy egun to change. Let him keep arm. Our only objection to priproperty is that it gives one man power to make a slave of another. farmer is not like the president the steel trust, he's more like the village shoemaker. Instead of exploiting others, he himself is being ex-

Shades of Henry George! Is the class-conscious revolutionary Socialist party to become more conservative than the single-taxers? Since when has it ceased to be that private property in land could be used as a means of exploiting and enslaving others? Since when has it become the mission of the Socialist party to overthrow the apitalist machine owners to deliver , ol to to bound and gagged, mto the h ma a landed proprietorship? authority does a national sume to give in a magazine intervie as Socialist principles the very prit ples that the party repudi-ater fract avowing Work's draft of a atlor Phatform?

What he organizer is reported to said is perfectly true of the poorer class of farmers. They are not expleiters so much as they are the victims of exploitation. But it is absolutely untrue of hundreds of thousands of the more well-to-do among them, who are also. The Wage-Slave ventures to say, among the most unscrupulous conscienceless and tyrannical exploiters of hired labor this side of the infernal regions. Is the Soman on the farm, or is it the party of

The organizer is reported to have changed. We're getting votes. the farmer agrees to enough.

"Fust," said one old codger, "I don't want every blamed thing put under the government, but I do like the idea of Uncle Sam bein the dog again an' Wall Street bein' the pup.

"Second. I don't believe in this here class struggle, if you mean only them union strikes. But if you mean the democracy agin the men who are stealing its independence, then I'm with

"You took him in on that basis?" I asked. He nodded. "Isn't that stretching Mars a little?" "Let him stretch," said the Socialist, stoutly, Stretching means growth, doesn't it? On the road I'm always picking up rattling good new points from new kind of recruits."

"New kinds of recruits!" We should sny they were. Men who do not believe in this here class struggle as exemplified in "them union strikes," taken into the party because "we're getting votes." It is time to put real. revolutionists on guard.

"In the convention (i. e., the national convention), says Poole, I asked a score of men to name one place where the Socialist party is doing something beside criticize. They all referred me to Victor Berger."

Then follows the interview in which Berger explains the "constructive" work of the party in Wisconsin and

ten expressed, that the Socialist free books and at least one warm meal per day, so long as it is not confounded with the real aims and purposes of the Socialist movement.

> But when Berger comes to speak of "cleaning the old grafters out of the city hall," whose "graft" consisted simply of money raised by taxation from the propertied classes-for they can't make the workingman pay the taxesas a Socialist measure, we protest. Still more do we protest against the fruits of this "Socialistic" prosecution, announced with much pride by Comrade Berger: "A grand jury was summoned, two hundred men were indicted and, so far, over twenty men have gone to tail." Here we have the application of a pure and simple reform "remedy" for the corruption of capitalism, the inefficiency of which real Socialists have been setting forth by voice and pen these many years.

And see this: "On one street-car line," said Berger, "we have brought the fare down to three cents. We have forced another line to pay \$90,000 more in taxes a year. When a railroad company tried to make the city pay all the expense of building a new viaduct, our men fought the measure, and as a result the railroad company paid its share of \$120,000. We have forced the electric light company to reduce its price. These are only a few of the measures. Most were denounced at first as Socialistic, and now when the old parties try to claim the credit the people remember that word. That's

Tom Johnson's vote has grown in Cleveland for exactly the same reasons, but does that make Tom Johnson a Socialist, or Tom Johnsonism Socialism? Never mind. Times change and these days we're stretching Marx and getting votes.

Then when we get a few more pieces of paper, properly marked, in the ballot box than the capitalists have, they will walk quietly away and leave us in full possession. If they don't we'll just buy them out like Thompson proposed to do with the railroads in Wisconsin. Then when the present capitalists have been changed into bond-holders and the landed proprietors are made secure forever in their private ownership of the earth's surface unto their children's children with a good strong political government in power, built up and made stronger than ever, step by step-that will be Socialism!

The Wage-Slave insists that 3-cent fare, cheap electric light, equalization of taxation and similar measures are not Socialistic but that they are middle-class measures pure and simple and that a movement that catalogs them among its achievements is a middle-class and not a working-class movement. There is just one place where labor is robbed and that is where labor is employed. Cheapened transit cialist party the party of the hired while the means of employment are in private hands could only mean for the renting wage-earner either higher rents or lower wages. As for the apsaid: "We're busy these days with a portionment of taxes that, too, is a string of concrete issues. Times have question for the propertied classes to fight out among themselves. The wage-earner is taxed where he is em-

> Unquestionably the party is drifting toward populism, but the Wage-Slave believes that it is still not too late to save the day. We believe that there is enough real revolutionary life in the party to hold it true if the revolutionary element is thoroughly aroused and kept informed as to what is going on. To do this, and to do it incessantly, is part of the mission of The Wage-

We believe that we can put our finger right now on the one weak spot in the present attitude of the party and indicate, at the same time, the source of all the opportunism that is slowly getting possession of the movement. It is the failure properly to endorse Industrial Unionism.

Industrial Unionism is the real Constructive Socialism. The political movement is purely negative and destructive. But no movement car thrive as a negation merely! Therefore, so long as our real constructive work is postponed, or receives only a half-hearted endorsement, the temptation will always be with us to fool with middle-class reform measures for the sake of showing results and also for the sake of catching votes.-The Wage-Slave, August 21.

of having been a political opponent of Watch the label on your paper. It the Czar's regime. He is being held especially in Milwaukee. Much of this is good, especially the sanitary providious and the demand that the children second, the day, third, the year.

RUNS STANDARD

FORAKER INCIDENT DISCLOSES WHO IS REAL HEAD OF CONCERN -ROCKEFELLER LONG INA CTIVE - MARK HANNA'S KEEN OBSERVATION.

relations of Senator Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, with the Standard Oil Company, and more especially with John D. Archbold, one of the vicepresidents of the corporation, calls attention to the position occupied by Archhold in No. 26 Broadway, the home office of the Trust. What the Foraker incident did was to show just who at the present time is the real head of Standard Oil, something that Wall street newspaper men have known for the past five years.

John D. Rockefeller, president of the company, has been at No. 26 Broadway only once since 1901: William Rockefeller acts_only in an advisory capacity: Henry M. Flagler, was formerly one of the biggest men in the concern, and it was within the past three months that Henry H. Rogers, told the reporters that he had practically retired from the business on account of his failing health. Rogers received a stroke of paralysis about a year ago, and now visits his office at No. 26 Broadway once only in a month. About a week ago he dropped in for a short time and greatly suprised Miss Jeannie Harrison, his secretary, who is paid for her service \$15,000 a year, the highest paid | woman, it is said, in a like capacity in the country. When Rogers was asked by a Wall street reporter about financial affairs he said:

"I do not have to do any thinking now. I am a man of leisure."

The directors who are on the job for the company meet almost every day and have no formal head, electing at every session a new chairman, who acts just for that meeting. Archbold, while nominally a listener at these gatherings, is the real head of the body. The company after years of hard work has so highly systematized its activities to a degree that probably no other corporation on earth approaches and heads of the various departments are now capable of transacting business in the vast majority of cases without consulting any of the "big guns" as was formerly the case. Yet when there is any final decision to be reach, ed, Wall Street understands that Archbold is always the "court of last resort" and in that sense he is the final policy maker of the giant corporation-now so much in the public eye.

The new head of the big oil monopoly is about 62 years old and is one of the- ablest and most aggressive men the industrial development of America has yet produced.

Some of the shrewdest business men and trust officials down-town have for years fold the reporters that Archbold was by far the most brilliant man that the oil combine had, but their findings did not receive much support in the financial district, until the Foraker letters were published a few days ago. Now, that the story of how Standard | capitalists-a death blow.

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___9th___

Congressional District

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didate beautifully designed on

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POUREN MEETING IN PROVI-

Providence, R. L. Sept. 28 .- A large-

ly attended meeting in behalf of Jan

Janoff Pouren, the Russian revolution-

ary political refugee, was held here last

night. The meeting was arranged by

the Italian Socialist club. Resolutions

protesting against the contemplated

extradition of Pouren were unanimous-

ly adopted and copies sent to President

Pouren is wanted by Russia because

1 3-4 inch body with pin back.

By T. W., Jamaica, Long Island. Oil influences legislation is out and The recent revelations regarding the Archbold has come into "his own"remark made by the latest senator Marcus A. Hanna, the steps of J. Piernont Morgan's office-after an interview with John Mitchell, Bishop Spalding and Geo, F. Baer, re the great coal strike is in order. Hanna, was asked by a reporter about the Standard Oil Co. and its wonderful organization and its effects on the nation, said:

"My boy, the way I size up No. 26 Broadway is like this.

"John D. Rockefeller is the 'Hetty Green' of the concern, Henry H. Rogers the copper expert and the Jim Jegries of the company, James Stillman the banker; William Rockefeller, strong in executive ability, and John D. Archbold, the brains of the whole show.

"Webster once said that someone reminded him of a locomotive in trousers.' That's the best definition I can find for Archbold, who, I repeat, thinks Standard Oil from Sunday to Sunday and works overtime at it."

The past week when the erstwhile Editor, William R. Hearst, exploded the bomb in the ranks of Foraker followers in Ohio, Archbold was forced to notice the attack. He did so by accusing Hearst of stealing or having stolen for him, all the correspondence which Hearst made public, and then in a fit of temper last Tuesday morning gave to one of the most reliable and cleanest men in the newspaper business an interview in which he accused politicians all over the country with blackmailing the Standard Oil Company, and said the company was pretty well tired of it. One of the Wall Street ticker companies sent out the interview at one o'clock on Tuesday, and at three o'clock the news paper men were asked by J. I. C. Clarke, the \$20,000 a year press agent of the company, to come over to No. 26 Broadway and get Mr. Archbold's denial of the whole story from beginning to end.

When the reporters asked for Mr. Archbold, they were told he was uptown and that the denial had come from him over the telephone. truth of the whole mix-up is that the Standard Oil capitalists and organizers like Archbold are not able to fight in the open. Heretofore they have always worked underground connections, and when forced to the open they make sorry spectacles of themselves. At this writing Wall Street is waiting to see what happens next at No. 26 Broadway, and is asking: Have the old hands lost their cunning?

But everybody downtown now agree that the company is so splendidly organized that Rockefeller, Archbold, Rogers, Stillman, Flagler and all the rest can die off at any moment and yet the well oiled and geared machine would run itself, thus giving the villainous lie-that we always must have

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H.L.BERGER

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN THE UNITED STATES

HELD, NOT AS OFFENDERS AGAINST THIS GOVERNMENT, BUT THROWN INTO JAIL AT THE INSTIGATION OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

By Elizabeth D. Trowbridge.

How many citizens of the United States know that we have political prisoners in this country just as in Russia It is true that we do not hold them as

traitors against our own Government who might do us an injury. Instead, we imprison them at the request of another In the Los Angeles county jail are

three men, Ricardo Flores Magon, Librado Rivera and Antonio I. Villarreal, whose only crime is that they have tried to better the condition of the people of Mexico. A fourth, Manuel Sarabia, was also held there during several months | until the next day.

for the same cause.

These men are Mexican reformers who were obliged to flee to the United States because of their opposition to the abuses practiced upon their fellow countrymen by the Mexican government. They were among the leaders of the Mexican Liberal Party which was originally formed in the year 1900 when a great reform wave swept over Mexico.

This party pledged itself to maintain the rights of free speech, press, public assembly, and election of public officials by the people-all of which rights are guaranteed by the Constitution of Mexco, although they are denied by Presi dent Diaz. The Liberal Party also stood for education, civic training, and for protection of labor. In Mexico the hours of work for men, women and children alike, range from fourteen to sixteen hours per day for wages of from forty cents down to ten, and nearly one-third of the population is held under a system of peonage which makes them virtually slaves.

Mexico is nominally a Republic-prac tically, a military despotism. Freedom of speech and press and public assembly are dead. There has not been a popular election in the Republic for over twentyfive years. Every office-holder gains and keeps his place through President Diaz. These facts are no secrets. Every American who has spent two days in Mexico knows that they are true. That they are not more generally understood is because no country-not even Russiahas so strict a censorship of speech and press. It is not safe for men who live n Mexico to criticize their government.

For years reformers have striven to work through peaceful means. Their Liberal clubs have been broken up without excuse; their speakers, writers and organizers jailed, shot, or yet worse, sent as slaves to work on the plantations of the tropics, or condemned to rot in the below-sea dungeons of prisons like San Juan de Ulua. Men, women and children have been shot down in the streets for joining in unarmed parades in favor of popular elections. The man who wishes for liberty or justice has to whisper that wish below his breath. Only after every peaceful measure had been tried, and their very lives were at stake, were the Mexican Liberals forced into the revolution of 1906. The revolt was put down and its leaders treated with a barbarity almost without precedent in history. Hundreds of men and women were captured by the Mexican authorities, jailed, shot or sold as slaves.

not satisfied with killing or imprisoning to drop the legal proceedings against the revolutionary leaders in Mexico. It Villarreal and turn him over to the imreached out after the men who to save migration officers. This was done, and their lives had sought refuge in the the prisoner was actually upon the street United States. Among these were R. in the charge of the immigration officer Flores Magon, Librado Rivera, Manuel | who was to deport him to Mexico, when Sarabia and Antonio'I. Villarreal. They he was fortunate enough to make his were not even in Mexico at the time of the revolutionary outbreak. For months, their writings against the Mexican despotism had exiled them from their native. in the harbor of Vera Cruz. Through its land; but even abroad, the Mexican government followed them.

The responsibility of the American people'in the case of these men begins with the prosecution by the Mexican Government acting within the borders of the United States Boundary lines have hampered this

prosecution but little. One of the most high-handed incidents connected with it occurred in the case of young Manuel Sarabia. In such haste was the Mexican Government to secure his person that it did not wait for a pretence at legal measures. Though it had already secured his arrest in Douglas, Arizona, upon a false charge of murder "in Mexico," it did not delay for the case to come to trial, but upon the 30th of last June (1907), the very day upon which he was arrested, its agents-having bribed the American officials in charge of the jail-kidnapped Sarabla in the dead of night, put him in an automobile, hurried him across the border and surrendered him to the officials in Mexico. There he would have been thrown into a dungeon to die, or shot with his back against a well, but for the citizens of Douglas. Furious at the violation of their laws, they demanded and obtained his return. They also secured the withdrawal of the American

consul. Antonio Maza and the arrest of the Americans concerned in the kidnapping. These latter were soon set free, and up to date are unpunished.

The charge against Sarabia proved groundless and he was dismissed.

A few months later he came to Los Angeles. Here he was once more arrested upon an equally false charge, that of violating the neutrality laws.

Early in the spring of 1908, his extradition to Tombstone, Arizona, for trial was ordered, but was not carried out until May 8th, when he was removed secretly to the Tucson jail. Even his counsel did not know of his removal

Since then Manuel Sarabia has been asking in vain for trial. There is practically no evidence against him, and the only conclusion that can be drawn from the delay is that the prosecution fears to bring the case to a speedy issue, knowing that any jury would acquit the prisoner. If his case can be postponed until after the trial of Magon et al. (the men now held in Los Angeles), the United States prosecuting officials will, if they win that case, have a "precedent" to use against Sarabia. Even if they lose the case against Magon et al., they will, by delaying Manuel Sarabia's trial, accomplish one result-several years' imprisonment of an innocent man. In either event, the Mexican government will have profited.

Magon, Rivera and Villarreal are the three Mexicans now in jail in Los Angeles. Magon was the president, Villarreal the secretary and Rivera, like Sarabia, was one of the speakers of the Junta, or organizing board of the Mexican Liberal Party.

They fled from Mexico to San Antonic, Texas, but were followed by agents of the Mexican Government, and were driven to St. Louis, Mo., from which in turn they were obliged to flee. They were robbed, set upon and beaten by thugs, arrested on false charges, and attempts were made to return Villarrea to Mexico under the immigration laws as an "undesirable citizen."

The case of Villarreal is worthy of note. He was arrested on the 18th of October, 1906, in El Paso, Texas, upon the charge of "violating the neutrality laws," and later, a libel charge was also brought. While these were pending, an attempt was made to extradite Villarreal to Mexico upon the ground that he was an "undesirable immigrant" who had not been in the United States for the length of three years.

The irony of such an extradition was that it originated not with the United States but with the Mexican Govern-

Other countries are glad to be rid of their "undesirables." They are only too happy to hand over to us anything in that line; paupers, criminals and lunaties, all are dumped upon our shores and much trouble do we experience in returning them. Not so in the case of Mexico. Her "undesirables" are of only one class, political offenders, and the will leave no stone unturned to secure them. In this case, she obtained the co-operation of U. S. Attorney General Bonaparto himself, who sent a telegram to the U.S. The Mexican government, however, was Commissioner at El Paso ordering him escape. Otherwise he would now be in San Juan de Ulua, the worst of Mexico's dreadful prisons, an old fortress situated coral walls the water oozes drop by drop into its dungeons below the sea. There, in its disease-infected cells, men sicken and die of dampness, misery and torture.

(Continued next week.)

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SOCIALIST . VOTE IN THE UNITED



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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1908.



SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

For President: AUGUST GILLHAUS. Engineer, New York, as Proxy for MORRIE R. PRESTON.

New in the Nevada State Penitentiary for the legitimate exercise of the right of self-defense on picket-duty, and whom delicacy prevents from personally appearing on the ballot. For Vice-President: DONALD L. MUNRO, Machinist, Virginia.

Ye generation of vipers, wee unto you, hypocrites! for ye are like unto nited sepulchres, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones, and of all uncleanliness.

MATTHEW 28.

FOUR WEEKS BEFORE ELECTION.

Time, which cures all wounds and heals all defects, does another thing, besides. It "settles" noise and bluster, it is more unseasonable than the statewears out false pretence, it illumines ment made by B. F. Yoakum, Chairman

Ten weeks of the campaign has stripped the Republican party bare of every single claim it has made of fitness to continue in power; it has left the Democratic party exposed in all the hideous nakedness of the qualities that have arned for it in the public mind the "Long-eared Jackass" as symbol; it has "settled" the pictistic pretensions of the Prohibition party, which, while affecting theological sanction, has been driven to reject the Bible; it has worn out the lamations of the Independence party by forcing into the mouth of the idle who finances it the most Socialist party word-mongery and now exhibits it as a fly-paper concern intent on vote-catching and rhodomontade only. All this has been done by Time. The parties concerned have, of course, helped But the general exposure is mainly the work of Time.

While Time has thus denuded false pretence, its tooth could not affect one arty-the Socialist Labor Party.

The national ticket set up by the S. L. P. rang the signal of an issue that Time can only magnify, never reduce. cialism-its beautiful goal, its scientific premises - invites bratory of the st, 'tis true; but, like all great principles, is exposed to attract h declamation. The national ticket of the S. L. P. bars out all the evil possibilities; it admits only the best. It embodies, not principle only; it embodies tactics ially - the principle being under-

The nomination of M. R. Preston, for whom Gillhaus officiates as proxy, is a summary of goal and means. It is symbolic of the motto "No Union, no Socialist Republic." The motto points to the goal; it simultaneously points to the

It is a note that at once dispels the fallacy of pure and simple politics and the lunacy of pure and simple force.

It is a summons to the only force organization available to Labor, and withal le-the revolutionary economic organization; and it is a simultaneous

of political action.

These are issues that stand the test of Time's wear and tear. And now, barely four weeks before election, the only issue that has really survived is the issue presented by the ticket of the S. L. P.

AND NOW COMES BESSIE.

A Baltimore lady, whether "spinster, maid or matron", the witness stateth not, who signs herself Bessie Bainbridge, announces that what alls our people is that they are "ruled by class legislation"; the lady illustrates her point by explaining that "one of the prime causes of the French Revolution" was this very class legislation.

That's genius, the real article. Plod ders beat about for causes; folks of talent produce lengthy and labored essays on the subject. Genius, like the lightning that comes out of the East, illumines East, West, North and South at one flash and unconsciously. Bessle's genius revolutionizes not the science of history only, it revolutionizes all science, or scientific methods. It may be called the synopsis of sci-

Away with heavy medical tomes dealing with cholera, appendicitis, whooping cough, gastritis, etc., etc. What alls the patient is "disease"presto the field is clear.

Away with dissertations on burglary, larceny, forgery, polygamy, infanticide, etc., etc. What alls these people is "crime"-there it is in a nutshell.

Away with investigations about train wreckages. What ails these trains is "collision"-Can anything be plainer? Away with books on spelling and grammar, and the pother about teachers. What ails school children is "ignorance." Why, Esperanto itself is

not simpler.

Bessie marks an epoch in the evolution of the human mind. As to sociology, once a tanglefoot affair, a path is cut wide and straight across

Just say: "Class legislation shall be no more!" and wiped out are the classes from which these conflicting and despotic legislative acts proceed; wined out are the class interests. which, grafted upon the classes, are reflected in legislation to match; wiped out are the habits of thought, which, like weeds in a marsh sprout from the soil of existing classes.

And here are the Socialists, falling out among themselves upon methods and tactics, and wasting their time when the thing is so simple.

AN EMPIRE WITHIN AN EMPIRE.

Of all unseasonable and unguarded statements that the fates are forcing to the lips of Rep-Dem capitalists, none of the Executive Committee of the Rock Island-San Francisco lines when, in the course of his address before the eleventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers held at Columbus, O., on Sept. 28th, he said: "With the increased business of the railroads I have shown for the next ten years, one man out of six of our entire adult population will be a railroad employee."

The statement is correct. It amounts to saying that within the nominally democratic Empire of the United States there is an actually autocratic Empire which holds arbitrary sway over the damaging boomerang admissions; finally, existence of one man out of every six found by the State Health Department iturated the outward crust of of the entire adult population of the in beer brewed and sold in this State. With the outer, and nominally demo-

cratic Empire, the population has, or the matter of the ruling officials and the laws they may decree. With the inner Empire, the vast number (1 out of every 6), have absolutely nothing to say. They can be dismissed or employed as the Autocrat may please; they may be bossed about as the master may

The fact to which Mr. Yoakum proudly calls attention suggests kindred facts. There are other, though not quite such large autocratic Empires within the nominally democratic Empire of the United States. Yoakum's Empire is a Railroad Realm; there are the Mines the fetid exhalations of the unburied Realm; the Steel and Iron Realm; the Factory Realm, etc., etc. With the latter the number of vassals may not be as 1 to every 6 of our entire population. The ratio may be smaller. Yet the relation of the employee to the employer is the same, the relation of vassal to lord. In all such instances the real sovereignty is exercised by the respective capitalist nobility.

Not the outer but the inner wheels ethod without which the goal can not of a mechanism set it and keep it in

Democrats do not differ from Republicans in their outspoken approval of capitalism. Mr. Yoakum's words are a settler. Every thinking man, outside of the capitalist class, upon whose ears the Yoakum figures fall, and every man, outside of the capitalist class, who can companies, who thereby create em- it on to a friend.

summons to the necessity of the shield draw conclusions, must,-by these figures, together with the further figures they suggest-realize that there is just one ticket in the field entitled to respect and support:-

PRESTON'S PROXY GILLHAUS and MUNRO.

LOGUE AND ROCKEFELLER. Recently a picture was published by

the Rep-Dem press of Cardinal Logue, the Irish prelate who was then on a visit in America, and John D. Rockefeller, amicably sitting together.

The inquisitive wondered what particular point of contact could there be between the two men-one an apostle of the low and humble Nazarene, who denounced the rich, the other an apostle of Mammon, whose pride it is to answer to at the description of those whose chances of entering the kingdom of heav-

"Pat," the fictitious name assumed by an Ireland Irish Catholic, comes out with an answer-at least, whether he meant it for an answer or not, with a book that surely answers the question.

"Pat's" book is entitled "The Sorrows of Ireland." Referring pointedly to Cardinal Logue and his ecclesiastical subordinates the book contains the following passages:

The local branches of the league [the United Irish League] under the direction of the priests, called on the public to boycott me, though I had done absolutely nothing against any rule of the league, but had rather asked its leaders to give up land-grabbing, neither had I done anything whatever against religion, but rather asked the priests to be decent Catholics and to behave like Christians.' And further on:

"In this capacity I wrote so true to the Christian doctrine that the priests were greatly alarmed, especially when I quoted the Pope to them on their own duty and the liberty of the individual The local Bishop was so kind as to cause a whole issue of my paper to be destroyed for preaching Catholic liberty, but he did not burn any of the staff, and then the circulation ran up so remarkably that I passed on among the Cardinals, helping them to look after the Bishops. As if recognizing the greatness of my mission, the Cardinal relieved me of my editorship and set me free to write Economics for Irishmen, which has already done so much for the spiritual discipline of the clergy, and when the book came out he advertised it free for me by abolishing the paper, as if to make my income worthy of my great work. . From beginning to end the peasants refused to boycott me, even when called upon by the priests to do it, and I believe it is the only case of the kind in Ireland. The boycotting was done almost wholly by the criminal and publican classes, who are always the priests' allies in killing intellect to dom inate life as their stock in trade."

The Logue-Rockefeller picture is explained. Close is the bond of contact that unites a prelate, who seeks to suppress enlightenment by abolishing a paper that conveys it to the pauperized nasses of Ireland, and the multi-millionaire who endows Universities to preach the devil's economics of capital-

BEER ADULTERATION

Though' eminently correct incomplete was the headline "More Effective than a Prohibition Sermon," used last week by The People over the report that salicylic acid or flourides were day in most of the eatables; harmful adulteration is the practice in most at least seems to have a word to say in merchandise. The completer idea is best furnished by this sentence: "Property is more Valuable than Life." One needs to be blind as a bat not to see on all sides "Property is more Valuable than Life" as the motto and guiding star of the capitalist class.

It is not man that rules property. It should be so. And will be so when the human Intellect and the human Conscience shall have settled scores with the social system which still lingers on the social stage-an unburied corpse-the Capitalist System. Today, in the fetid atmosphere created by corpse, it is property that rules man,

not man property. The brewery owners of this and other States-and they are the majority, the overwhelming majority - who inject salicylic acids into their beer, are an instance in point. The acid is poisonous. The beer is manufactured in immense quantities. All sorts of schemes and devices are resorted to by brewery owners to promote the consumption of their goods. All manner of inducements do they offer to people to set up saloons, and then they offer them all manner of facilities to make the saloons attractive. Many a pretentious building could not go up at all but for liberal advancements often inducements offered by brewery

poriums for the distribution of their merchandise. So large has the consumption of beer become that it is an acknowledged "Interest"; and the "Interest" is so powerful that brewery bosses "that never set a squadron in the field, and know the division of a battle no more than a spinster" have been made "Colonels" of regiments. If life were more valuable than property to the brewery owners, then, rather than preserve the beer by the admixture of a poison, they would reason: "Rather let the beer perish than life." But, no! Rather let life perish than beer: beer is property: a power ful "Interest" is involved: what matters it if health be undermined, and the doors and windows be thereby opened for Death itself to enter? Is not property more valuable than life? And in goes the salicylic acid.

In honor of the brewing "Interests" be it admitted that they are not the only ones who practice this sort of cannibalism. All other "Interests" do the same. Capitalist thought itself is kept up by a sort of poisonous adulteration-the adulteration of information. Capitalism may to-day be termed "Adulterated Beer"-nor are leading Prohibitionists excluded; on the contrary, they are pillars in the Adulterated-Beer social system.

A MYSTERY.

What's the reason Gompers is wroth at Van Cleave? What's the reason Van Cleave is wroth at Gompers? Why do they call each other "liar." 'Tis a mysterv.

Van Cleave is a capitalist. He who says "capitalist" says "a man whose welfare depends upon and is grafted on human suffering, the suffering of the wage slave." No wage slave, no capitalist. A wage slave is a being who stands, or, rather, lies flat at the pottern of the social ladder. Accordingly, no human suffering no capitalst enjoyment. Van Cleave is a capitalist; accordingly, he is a profiter by human suffering; accordingly, he needs human suffering. That much for Van Cleave.

Gompers is a habitual twister of the workingmen's mind. He has twisted their minds on the subject of Unionism and politics. His motto has long been: "No politics in the Union." This was a fatel motto to the workers. It kept the blinkers clapped to their eyes, disabling them from realizing that the Union alone could do nothing permanent for them, and would sink them in ever detper misery in the measure that they remained split into warring politics. parties. Gompers's work was asential to capitalist safety. Human suffering requires ignorance. Gompers watered the suffering of the workers by the ignorance which he cultivated in their ranks.

Thus Gompers seconded the needs of Van Cleave. Why should these two be at war with each other? They are supplemental forces.

There is a mystery in the hostility of these two men. Van Cleave should love Gempers dearly: Gompers should esteem Van Cleave on the principle that a man should esteem him who profits by his works. Van Cleave profits by Gompers: what stronger link to bind two men, together?

Who can solve the mystery of these two men's enmity?

RALLY SONG.

(Tune-Maryland, My Maryland.) By A. D.

The octopus is on our shore, -Workingman, aye Workingman! The wolf is snarling at our door, Workingman aye Workingman! With vain petition we implore. And wait in shame at Justice's door; The bull pen open as of yore, Workingman ave Workingman!

From Russia's dungeons comes a cry. Workingman, aye Workingman! From sweatshop dens where babies Workingman, aye Workingman! For life, for death, for woe, for weal, Our noble manhood now reveal, And let our sinews be as steel, Workingman, aye Workingman!

We wan not yield the vandals spoil, Workingman, aye Workingman! Who idle while we sweat and toil, Workingman, aye Workingman! Remember Colorado's Hell! Remember Preston's prison cell! Press to the front the ranks to swell. Workingman, aye Workingman!

We will not cower in the dust. Workingman, aye Workingman! The plutocrat shall feel our thrust, Workingman, aye Workingman! Better the fire upon us roll, Better with blood to pay the toll, Than degradation of the soul; Workingman, aye Workingman!

When you have read this paper, pass

ON A BILL INTRODUCED IN THE DANISH PARLIAMENT DECLAR ING FOR COUNTRY'S DISARMAMENT OF MILITARY AND NA-VAL FORCES.

Since the International' Socialist | but fundamentally and continually. Congress at Stuttgart in 1907, the Social Democracy in Denmark has in conformity with the resolutions carried and abolishes its army and navy no by the Congress, brought in bills on the great question treated at the congress, namely, the political franchise and eligibility of women, and also our position toward Militarism. The bill on the franchise and eligi-

bility of women was brought into the "Folketine" of the Danish Parliament in October, 1907, that is, in the beginning of the Diet session which followed directly after the Stuttgart Congress. It proposes to give women political franchise and eligibility to the same extent as men, and at the same time it extends the franchise-age, which here in Denmark now begins at the age of 30 years, to the age of twenty-one, yet so that the eligibility, in conform ity with the rules now in force, commences with the 25th birthday. The bill will be brought in again during the coming session.

As to the question of Militarism, the Danish government, shortly after the political upheaval here in 1901, appointed in the autumn of the same year, a so-called "Parliamentary Defence Commission," in which the different political parties were represented according to their number of members in Parliament. This commission has passed its judgment, in which the Social Democratic party makes a prorosal of disarmament through complete abolition of the existing Army Department, yet without leaving the people defenceless.

When this great and important question had been thoroughly discussed in the Social Democratic deputation in the Parliament, our fellow-partisans in the commission, K. M. Klausen and G. Willmann, both members of the "Folketing", in conformity with the decision of the Diet fraction and the resolutions of the Stuttgart Congress, brought in the following Bill:

"1. The State of Denmark declares itself towards the other states, fundamentally and continually neutral. Conflicts with other states which cannot be adjusted diplomatically, shall be appealed to the standing international court of arbitration.

"2. At all public and private schools extended instruction in gymnastics and sport shall be carried through. For the youths, obligatory physical education with gymnastics, use of arms and other bodily exercise shall be introduced. The expenses hereby connected are to be paid by the state. The further arrangement shall be fixed by law.

"3. The military service, enforced by law of March 6th, 1869, ceases, and the names of the enrolled land and sea troops are obliterated in the rolls.

"4. As to officers, officials, petty officers and others equally situated, the rules, fixed by law of Febraury 24th 1858, 6, are in force.

"5. Municipalities which lose by this law are to have full compensation from the exchequer.

"6. All fortifications belonging to the army or navy are hereby disarmed and resigned and then by law sold or applied for other state purposes. The materials of the army or navy, includcamps etc., are realized or applied to civil purposes. Further regulations hereabout are fixed by law.

"7. The workshops, laboratories, factories, etc., of the army or navy are to be kept up and, together with the employed workers and workleaders, utilized for production of materials for state purposes. "8. The application of the amount,

attained by the realizations, mentioned in this bill, or by lessening of the present expenses to military purposes, shall be fixed by law.

"9. The question of reorganization of the police or the organization of a frontier guard shall be arranged by law. "10. For the maintenance of good or

der in Danish seaways and for the care of Danish citizens interests over Danish sea-territory the necessary number of watch-ships shall be pro-"11. All earlier laws and ordinances

which are contrary to this bill, are abolished."

The Bill is accompanied by the following explanations: "The Danish people must acknowl-

edge that defence against attack of a great power lies far beyond its abilities and has no prospect whatever to be fairly successful. The Danish state ought to put exclusively confidence in peace, and towards the other states declare itself neutral not only for a certain time or at a certain occasion.

When Denmark at the same time gives up its fortifications by land and sea one can doubt of the uprightness and seriousness of our neutrality. Every state can then absolutely take it for granted that in the future it will be the peremptory decision of Denmark to keep out of any conflict between other powers. The readiness for war in the way of army, navy and fortifications which a small country like ours is able to procure, can under a conflict become a temptation in the eyes of some great Power and be instrumental -what our history also proves - in constraining our country to take part in the war. A disarmed Denmark is without interest to a warfaring great Power and has therefore the greatest possibility of keeping out of war.

"When we thus venture completely to break with the past and take the above-mentioned standpoint, it is founded on the following reasons:

"1st. It is impossible for the Danish people to defend their country or neutrality against the attack of a great Power. Defence has particularly been made impossible since we have lost away in our own seaways. In a war these will be commanded by superior fleets so that we cannot keep up the connection between the different provinces, in fact, not even fulfil the firs of all conditions for a defence: to mobilize the army and collect it for a joint defence. "2nd. The international character

of the Social Democracy and its strong growth in all civilized countries, particularly in Germany, is the surest guarantee for the keeping up of peace. When Denmark disarms and declares itself fundamentally and continually neutral, the Social Democratic parties in Norway, Sweden, Germany, England and France as well as in all other countries will hail the step with joy and manimous sympathy. A war attack on a neutral and disarmed Denmark will in all these countries meet the most positive protest and throw the most serious Internal difficulties in the attackers' way.

"As the physical education which part of our youths hitherto got through military service will cease if the disarmament is carried through, we propose that obligatory physical training with symnastics, use of weapons and other bodily exercises be introduced for the youths. While the advantages of the existing military education has only benefited a small minority, all the Danish youth, both male and female. will according to our proposal partake in the proposed physical education, which no doubt will have a beneficial influence on the rising generation and thereby on the whole nation,

"After the adoption of our proposal great properties which are now tied up for military purposes, will be released. And considerable sums will annually be saved. For the population this may involve lightening of taxes, at the same time abundant means for useful social reforms will be procured.

"We propose to treat officers, functionaries, petty officers, etc., who by the law of February 24th, 1858, 6, in which it is provided:

" When an office is abolished, the man who fills it can demand during five years following two-thirds of his office-income as an allowance, with the obligation to accept suitable appointment with at least the same income as the abolished office gave him. If he has not within five years got a new office, he is pensioned."

"Likewise it must be regarded as the duty of the state to yield full compensation to the municipalities that suffer losses by our proposals.

"The workshops, laboratories, factories, etc., of the army or navy we want kept up. The workers and workleaders here employed will also obtain full employment in the production or the materials which the public management will demand,

"Respecting the keeping of quiet and order in the country and also the even tual organization of a frontier guard, the minority thinks it unpractical to make here definite propositions. These questions as well as the question of procuring watch-ships for the maintenance of order in our sea-territories must be arranged by special laws,

"The idea of disarmament finds nu merous supporters in all countries and gains day by day in sym athy. This is only natural. The milliburdens are in all countries rapidly rising and

(Continued on page 6.)



TINCLE SAM AND

BROTHER IONATHAN. BROTHER JONATHAN - There are

some things I don't like in Socialism. UNCLE SAM -- Which, for instance

and to wit? B. J.—The idea of compulsion.

U. S .- Is there any compulsion in Socialism?

B. J .- Certainly, their "co-operation" is not voluntary "co-operation." I believe in voluntary, not compulsory, cooperation. Compulsory co-operation is

dictatorial. I'll none of it. U. S .- Do you hold that what you are "compelled" to do is under all circumstances "dictatorial"?

B J .- Certainly. U. S .- Could you live with your head under water?

B. J.-Not I. U. S .- Could you move by flying? B. J.-Nav.

U. S .- You are "compelled" to live above water and to move with your feet, B. J .- Certainly. That is the result

of man's physical condition. U. S .- You would not, then, consider it dictatorial that you must walk and can't fly, that you must breathe air

and not do the fish act? B. J .- Of course not; there is no dictatorship in that.

U. S .- you then admit that not all that you are "compelled" to do is dic-

B. J.-Not at all. As I stated just now, what my physical or natural condition requires I must submit to, and don't think it a hardship.

U. S .- And submit to it gladly? B. J.-Yes, gladly. U. S.—The first question you must

then put to yourself in this instance is this: "Do social conditions give me any choice?" B. J.-Why should they not?

U. S .- We'll see. If you had the choice to live under water you would change about like the hippopotamus?

U. S. — Having no choice you stay bove the water? above the water?

B. J .- All I can,

U. S .- Now, then, I shall show that social conditions are as compulsory upon man as physical ones. Can you live and do your work unless the shoemaker, the tailor, the bricklayer, the coal miner and so forth worked and supplied you with what you need?

B. J.-No. but neither could they li a unless I and other working farmers sup-

plied them with food, U. S .- Exactly. You are all depend-

ent the one on the other? B. J.-Yes. U. S .- You are co-operating!

B. J.-Y-e-s. U. S .- You are COMPELLED to cooperate?

B. J .- Hem! By Jericho! It's so! U. S .- Do you feel under any dictatorship?

B. J.-No.

U. S .- The prevalent method of production and distribution brought on by the tools of production established social conditions from which man can escape as little as he can escape from physical conditions. Capitalism — capitalism thrusts co-operation voon men; now that the means of pro ion have become such that no man con operate them alone and that it takes the whole of society to conduct the work of production and distribution, the co-operative feature of life has become most pronounced. Man has now no more choice whether he will cooperate or not than whether he will live under water or not.

THE SUE STORIES.

The following books of the series are now in print: The Gold Sickle 50 cents. The Brass Bell50 cents.

The Poniard's Hilt 75 cents. The Branding Needle 50 cents. The Infant's Skull 50 cents. The Pilgrim's Shell 75 cents.

The Iron Trevet cents. New York Labor News Co.,

28 City Hall Place, New York City.

have signature in full.

Y. "Evening Post."

"MOSKE," ERIE, PA. - It takes a

Maison du Peuple, Brussels, Belgium.

TURTLE CREEK PA .- Most assured

as to have bankers give a positive guar-

antee for every dollar deposited with

them. The banks have to give such

guarantees to the U.S. When the de-

mand is made that the individual deposi-

tors be likewise guaranteed, then the

bankers set up the cry of "paternalism!"

"Socialism!" etc. But, guarantee or no

guarantee, banking laws do not concern

the working class. Not one member of

the working class in 100,000 has any

F. C. R. DECHERD, TENN .- "Co-op-

erative" breweries are not different from

any other co-operative scheme. They

G. W. B., BANHAM, TEX .- A diligent

reading of The People will reveal the

fact that there are Socialists who do not

hold to the visionary idea that the ballot

is all-sufficient for the emancipation of

the working class. This vision typifies

the Socialist party. The Socialist Labor

party, whose organ The People is, un-

flaggingly urges the necessity of organiz-

ing the workers of the land as a means

indispensable to the overthrow of cap-

L. J. L., NIOBRARA, NEB .- We fear

you lost your bet. We know of no in-

italism.

are the spawn of visionariness on whi

grafters always graft themselves.

money to deposit in banks.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE BIGNATURE

ster is the control of Aunt

serving a twenty-five-year sentence in

a Nevada jail. Preston was nominated

by the Socialist Labor Party-an or

ganization entirely distinct and much

more radical in its tenets than the

more important party headed by Eu-

gene V. Debs-but by advice of at-

torneys refused the honor. Gillhaus, a

New York civil engineer, was then

selected as Preston's proxy, and is now

engaged in carrying on his novel cam-

Although the Socialist Labor Party

has been reduced to a mere handful

in numbers, it is still sufficiently strong

to support a daily paper in New York,

The real head of the party is Daniel

De Leon, a South American by birth,

and formerly a college professor by

profession. While a man of wide

scholarship and quiet in his personal

demeanor. De Leon is far more revo-

lutionary in his doctrines than Debs or

any of the leaders of the orthodox So-

Gillhaus, the proxy presidential nom

inee, has for months spent his entire

time in pushing his candidacy, al-

though little is heard of him by the

public at large. He has no "Red

Special" in which to travel about the

country, but does most of his cam-

naigning in the slums of great cities

where he appeals in rough but forceful

language to the passions of the world's

disinherited. Yet, despite his radical-

ism, he is a well-bred and philosophic

man and has in him the spirit of a

willing martyr to a cause he deems

Twenty years ago Gillhaus was a

stationary engineer in New York City,

according to his story, working for

wages, living a hand-to-mouth ex-

istence. In his blood there is a strain

of the philosophical German that in-

clines him to revolutionary and specu-

lative doctrines. One winter in New

York changed the course of his life

He went to hear Henry George in a

campaign speech, fell under the in-

fluence of the great single taxer's doc-

trines and the stationary engineer be-

When the Socialist Labor Party was

in the throes of its birth, in the early

nineties. Gillhaus took an active part

He staved with the old branch when

the split came and the "Socialists" fell

apart over the numerous questions of

craft and class. Since then the engi-

neer has been getting further and fur-

ther away from his engine until now

he devotes all of his time to preaching

That he will be defeated he admits

without hesitation, but expresses in

unmistakable belief that the party is

gaining strength with each campaign.

-Daily News, Philadelphia, Sept. 24.

came a social revolutionist.

the tenets of his party.

cialist party.

sacred.

campaign in August Gillhaus, who is seeking to go to the White House as President for Martin R. Preston, now

> So Long as Candidates Are Capitalist, as They Must Be to Get Nomination, It Makes No Difference How They Are Nominated, Says Jerseyman.

> Jersey City, September 28 .- The advocates of direct nominations at the primaries, in this state, are jubilant at Colby's "victory over the Republican bosses" in Essex County, and delighted at the strength shown by the New Idea element against the Republican machine in this county, especially in Jersey City. The press warns the "bosses" that they must heed the wishes of the voters or their undoing is certain

> On the face of it the movement would appear to be a popular one, but when one looks behind the scenes it will be noticed that the mainspring of the movement is a bunch of disgruntled politicians who, to the best of their ability, are building up a machine in opposition to the regualr organization. In Jersey City George L. Record is the boss of the new machine.

There are those who take the movement seriously; they think that direct nomination of candidates at the primaries does away with the "boss evil." not realizing that it is not a matter of how candidates are nomintaed, but for what the candidates stand that counts. Capitalist interests in Essex will be as safe under Colby as they were under Major Lentz. Whatever reforms the New Idea people may advocate, they do not concern the workingman. The New Ideals have never been heard to propose that the capitalist class get off the back of the working class. One does not hear them advocating that the capitalist go to work and produce his own living, abolish the wages system and make the instruments of production the property

of the people. The writer was recently advised to lay aside his politics and help along the New Idea sentiment. One would think that political convictions might be changed as readily as one changes his coat. Now I admire a man who has strong political convictions. Deep-seated political convictions are dividing the country into two camps—the camp of revolutionary Socialism and the camp of "Law and Order," with all that is implied in the use of those words by the

capitalist brigands who mouth them. When honestly undertaken, these attempts to unite the people on matters of superficial reform, while great issues confront the people, are really signs of the times. In the stirring days of the Abolition Movement, when the issue of chattel slavery foreshadowed the further issue of secession, and the political arena resounded to the clamor of the combatants, there arose a party calling itself

the "Constitutional Union" party, which, deploring the division of the people, urged as both the part of patriotism and of duty the recognition of no political principles other than the constitution of the country, etc., etc. These men saw signs of storm and they hoped to avert it, but resolutions will not hold back social hurricanes. Men may prate of patriotism and deplore partisanism, may denounce "bossism"

and implore the workers to drop all the political principles that are now agitating them, but it will not stead them. The

It does not matter to the wage worker how the candidates of the capitalist parties are nominated. The economis subjection of the worker cannot be ended or even tempered by any such tinkerings. In fact, the capitalists can rest secure so long as the people can be fooled into fruitless and never ending struggles to gain something within the capitalist syst

The only effort that counts is that directed toward the overthrow of capitalism. Give, therefore, the strength of your support to the Socialist Labor Party, which at all times, without eva-

sion or apology, stands for the interests of the working class.

.. Antipatriotism ..

Colebrated address of Gustava Herve at the close of his trial for Anti-Militarist Activity, before the jury of La Seine.

An excellent answer to Capital ist Jingoism and capital exposition of the need of international unity of the working class.

Price 5 Cents.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York

nunications, besides their own signaure and address. 'None other will be 'ecognized.'

UNDERSTANDS AND HELPS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-Enclosed you will find one dollar to go toward electing the Socialist Labor Party ticket. I wish I could make it ten dollars.

I have been reading up on Socialism now for fifteen years and I am satisfied the Socialist Labor Party is the only genuine Socialist party of America to-Sympathizer.

Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 25.

PIERSON'S REGULAR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-For the week ending Sept. 26th one sub was secured for the Volksfreund and Arbeiter Zeitung, seven to the Arbetaren and nineteen to the Weekly People. Held one street meeting in Rock Island and two in Moline, with good appreciative crowds. With the assistance of Flood we sold 43 books and landed two subs, including two applications for membership in the Swedish Club.

The Swedish Federation has two good active members in Flood and Lindgren, especially in the former, who is agent for the Arbetaren in Moline and vicinity. He was instrumental in a large measure in securing the subs mentioned.

Davenport, just across the river from Rock Island, had a street Carnival during the past week, so no attempt was made to hold a meeting there.

The Plow Trust has one of its plants located here, and when running full blast employs in the neighborhood of five thousand slaves, but just now only a little over half of this number are employed. The same thing can be said of the capitalist arsenal located on Rock Island, where slaves are employed turning out ments used for human slaughter.

Taft, the tool of the large labor skinners, paid Davenport a visit last Friday and handed out the usual Republican dope of the full dinner pail and prosperity.

Chas. Pierson.

Moline, Sept. 29.

THE S. P. STUFFING THEIR MEM-BERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People Some time ago a member or sympathizer of the Socialist Party met one of our comrades on the street and motioned him aside telling him that he had a secret to impart. With breathless interest the Socialist Labor Party man listened while the S. P.-ite told him quietly and confidentially that The People was going to die; that there was a mortgage on everything they had and that it would soon fall due when the mortgages would forthwith pounce upon them like wolves and sell them out bag and baggage. But our comrade was not alarmed and immediately asked the S. P man if the source of his information was not a certain Socialist party organizer named Cowan who has been in this vicinity of late. The fellow practically comrade lost no time in telling him that the statement was a falsehood.

The so-called Secialist Party has again and again endeavored to bury the S. L. P. by such lies as this and in other ways, but the Socialist Labor Party, the only true party of Socialism in America will continue to live to rebuke this organization, which, though it has many good class conscious wage workers, is controlled by pure and simple trade union fakirs. business men, anti-immigration, officeholding lawyers, and other opportun-

S. L. P. Youngstown, O., Oct. 1.

HE KNOWS THE "DIFFERENCE." To the Daily and Weekly People: Please send the Weekly People to the enclosed address for three months.

This subscriber 'received the "Appea to Reason" for one year gratis, but after reading some sound literature gotten out by the S. L. P., he now sees the difference, and I have no doubt he will become a steady subscriber.

Medford, Mass., Sept. 25.

THE S. L. P. IN OREGON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-While a great deal of Socialist Labor Party agitation has been carried on in orthwest, very few reports of the work have appeared in our party press,

In Seattle particularly, the Section not only doing more work, but I believe double and then some, more than has been done at any time within the last six years that I have been in the party. Several young men are developing into good speakers, and the S. L. P. has practically had the streets to itself so far as Socialist meetings are concerned. The anti-immigration and non-unity stand the Socialist party has recently so flatfootedly placed itself on without the approval of at least their Western members, puts them up against the hardest "row of stumps" they have as yet encountered. We are quite friendly with the Socialist party members, and try mainly to get our litertaure into their hands. Of course we always make plain the difference.

Section Tacoma is doing a good deal of agitation, but being a home-guard and petty bourgeois town it is hard to get members for the movement. Ever since Gillhaus was here Section Tacoma has been especially active. Jas. Lee, Olson and myself have kept blazing away from the soap box.

The Washington State Executive Committee, at the request of members in Portland sent me to assist them in reestablishing their Section here. We have started with fourteen members.

Last Sunday afternoon and evening we held three street meetings, selling \$4.20 worth of literature. In the evening I addressed a large audience before the Scandinavian S. L. P. club. This was their regular business meeting, after which they had a dance.

On Monday night we sold nineteen copies of the Weekly People and some literature, after which we butted into a meeting of the American Federation of Labor structural ironworkers who were trying, by the aid of an S. P.er by name of Goodwin, to organize the cement workers into an American Federation of Labor "industrial union.

They took "great pleasure" in intro ducing a "brother from Tacoma." For about fifteen minutes I talked for industrial unionism, but it was soon found necessary to "correct" me on some statements made regarding the A. F. of L.

Our comrades managed to get the floor for short periods in answer to the discussion that followed, and when a closed meeting was called for those who wished to join every one left the hall.

I can see a great advance in the con ditions of the proletarian movement in the direction of class-conscious action, and believe Section Portland will live and grow. We have S. L. P. men who have banded themselves together and formed the Section with enough homeguards to make it a permanent Section.

C. W. Carlson. Portland, Ore., Sept. 22.

MORE ABOUT "ONLY SUCH A LIT. TLE BABY."

To the Daily and Weekly People: The snubbishness with which Mr. Hillquit deigns to answer Mr. Miller is equalled by the impudence with which the Evening Call heads the letter of the thrifty lawyer. To think that Mr. Hillquit would sell his principles for \$90 when this peer of the working ass values his time at a figure quite incomprehensible by wage-earners, is indeed ridiculous. No, it is only fair to assume that the gentleman is right when he admits that the honor of participating in the upholding of present-day institutions urged him to take temporarirly a few insignificant bones from the master's hand.

We may further infer from his explanation as to how he was called upon to take the burdens of state functions upon his shoulders, that Essex Market methods have been introduced in the offices of the Civil Serrice Commission, inasmuch as "an officer of the Court" pointed him out to the commissioner. Who does not recall the methods of Essex Court where a "cop" points out to the unfortunates

an available bunch of "lawyers"? It never occurred to me that this celebrity, this verbose sponsor of "Christian" fellows was so poor in logical argumentation, though it took me always by surprise that his work for the clients of "the Workmen Secretariat" showed such poor results. I am now thoroughly convinced that his words blasted away without reason are nothing but bluff and blind.

The charge in last week's correspondence to the World,: alleging that Mr. Debs is the author of a pamphlet entitled "A conspiracy of the privileged" on the ground that the author signs himself "A Reconstructionist" and Mr. Debs had been called this in and I fear that our Eastern subscribers a correspondence to the World, is fal-

such by any reader since in its colunms Mr. Hillquit is arraigned in ar unmistakable manner. I am sorry no be in possession of a copy at present in order to quote the damning arguments in regard to "law-abiding feti-

But we turn in disgust from him to the pages of the Evening Call. I ask this question, and want an answer Are the columns treating on Mr. Hillquit and the Presbyterian Minister respectively, printed both on Friday, 25th, and Saturday, 26th Instant, advertisement sheets or do they belong in the class of reading matter? As find the same mistakes in both issues I have a right to assume that the rules of the typographia have not been complied with. But the latter part does not concern me: it is a matter for the respective union to look into What I want to call the attention to is the fact that the Evening Call is outyelling the yellow press, and imposing with shameless "news" on the credulity of the working class.

We spoke already of the letter of Mr. Hillquit, the exponent of law and order; now let us glance at the letter of that Presbyterian Minister to the "Delineator." He states therein that he has been for a long time a member of a union and requests the Editor of the Delineator to return some stories he had prepared for the magazine, explaining that only a few days ago was he reminded of the controversy between the trades-unions and the Butterick Company. Rev. Chas. Stelzle, superintendent of the Presbyterian Department of the Presbyterian of Church and Labor, did not know what every half-awake child of a union man knows! Shall we doubt his sincerity in stating his reasons or in belonging to a labor union?

Now, would it not be interesting to find out why law and church are given such prominence in the Evening Call that even common decency and respect for the readers are thrown to the dogs?

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 1.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People After consultation with the affiliated parties, and with the object of giving satisfaction to the greatest number of Delegates, we find ourselves obliged to fix the date of the 10th meeting of the International Socialist Bureau on the 11th October next (Sunday) at 9 a. m.

at the Maison du Peuple, Hall No. 1. Eight questions are, for the present, inscribed in the order of the day for

1. The question of the affiliation to the Bureau, and of the admission to Congress of the non-Socialistic groups. (Proposition of discussion formulated by the British Section. See first exchange of views on this subject in the official Statement from Stuttgart Congress, pages 274 and following. See also the memorandum of the L. L. P. in the last report of the secretary).

2. Of the combined action of the workingmen and Socialists of the countries concerned to prevent European and colonial conflicts by which the Governments menace them by their agreements and disagreements and intrigues. (Proposition of the French Section).

3. The Bureau will hold a meeting periodically, at least twice a year. (Proposition of the British Section)

4. The affiliated Sections and Parties will pay the Bureau an assessment estiper vote. (Proposition of the Committee in execution of the decision of the Bureau, which has resolved to harmonize the amount of votes and the tax of assessments).

5. The scale of allotment of votes will attribute 12 votes to Hungary and 12 votes to Sweden.

6. The admission of the Democratic Party of Chili. 7. To come to a decision on the sub-

ject of the Socialist Zionists. 8. To come to a decision on the subject of the French representation.

According to the resolutions adopted at Stuttgart (article 7 of the Rules of the I. C .: "Every year an assemblage will take place after the sitting of the Bureau meeting to which all the members of the Parliamentary groups will be admitted who are affiliated to the I. C.," we summon the third meeting of the Interparliamentary Commission on the 12th October (Monday), in the White Hall of the Maison du Peuple.

Only one question has been returned to us by the former meetings. It concerns the relations between the purely pacific societies and the socialist organizations and has already made the subject of a debate at the 2nd Congress of the 1st International, held at Lausanne in 1867. But, as has been agreed upon Mr.- present? at a private meeting of the Secretaries of the Parliamentary groups at Stuttgart, the meetings of the members of the Commission will also have to make a point

C. F. B., SAN JOSE, CAL-Letters stance in which, four years ago, Bryan making allegations of that nature must stated that the nomination of Parker would be an indication of the Democratic party's being "in control of a gang of public pirates."

'Volkszeitung" man to take people for so stupid as to accept the charge that R. J. H., RENO, NEV .- The split in Tammany Hall would back up any S. the S. L. P. took place in 1899. The rea-L. P. candidacy. Fact is that the capson was that the S. L. P. held that the italist press of this city, Republican and revolutionary economic organization of Democratic, is booming the candidacy of the working class was essential to Sothe "Volkszeitung" S. P., especially in cialist victory, and, consequently, the the 9th Congressional District. See N. S. L. P. criticized and opposed the brotherhood-between-capital-and-labor posture Obtain copies of report of Amsterdam of the A. F. of L. The splitters opposed and Stuttgart Congress. The documents this view. The S. L. P. position, as far are there of Hillquit's anti-immigration as that goes, is the position of the Inposture. Address Camille Huysmans, ternational Congress, and the S. P. con-

vention repudiates the same

J. G., DIGHTON, KAN .- Don't know ly could the banking laws be so framed the work. Shall look it up.

> M. T., CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.-"Did the Social Democracy meet the Socialist Labor Party in conference, and the S. D. ask that the S. L. P. drop the word Labor, and say that they would drop the word Democracy, and unite and call it the Socialist party, and the S. L. P. refused to drop the word Labor?" -- No such conference was ever held, nor was such proposal eyer made.

> S. L. F., NORTHFOLD, VA.; E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. R., DETROIT, MICH.; R. J., CHICAGO, ILL.; M. F. NEW YORK; C. H. C., NEW YORK; E. R. M., PITTSBURG, PA. E. G. B., GOLDFIELD, NEV.; G. T., INDIANA-POLIS, IND.; U. J. G., COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.; R. S., OMAHA, NEB.; LOCAL 419, I. W. W., RED-LANDS, CAL.; P. H. S., CHICAGO. ILL.; F. J. H., PHILADELPHIA, PA.: L. L., NEW ORLEANS, LA.; J. O. FIELDBROOK, CAL.; P. K., CARTHA-GE, NEV.; S. A. J. T., SAN FRAN-CISCO, CAL.; J. P. B., ROANOKE, VA.; H. A. B., BEARMOUTH, MON.; C. F. M., ST. LOUIS, MO .; J. B., SAN FRAN-CISCO, CAL.; W. J. B., WHITE PLAINS. N. Y.; J. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; M. S., LOS ANGELES, CAL; G. A. FARGO, N. D .- Matter received

from a legislative point of view by the | names I don't remember, Parliamentary Socialists during the

course of the last session. We therefore strongly insist that the Parliamentary groups be represented at this meeting by at least one Delegate.

Lastly, conforming to a decision made at the meeting of Socialist journalists, which has taken place during the Congress of Stuttgart (See official Statement of this Congress, page 271), it had been understood that the Socialist journals should formulate propositions on the improvements of correspondence to be established between our organs and that a sitting should be summoned for

the purpose of discussing these motions. Certain members had even proposed to call a meeting at Brussels at the end of 1907, but this idea has not been able to be realized.

We therefore take advantage of the Bureau meeting to summon this assembly in order to continue the exchange of opinions which had been put forward at Stuttgart. It will take place on the eve of the Bureau meeting on the 10th October (Saturday), at 10 a. m., in the

White Hall of the Maison du Peuple. This conference is not official. It will be composed of Delegates which the papers of the affiliated Parties wish to send with the object of studying the question with their colleagues of other countries and of diminishing as far as possible the injurious effects provoked by the diffusion of accommodated news launched by the official governmental agencies.

Camille Huysmans, Secretary. Brussels, Belg., Sept. 7.

CUT AND DRIED INDEPENDENT PARTY NOMINATIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:-I was present at the state convention of the Independence League last night and heard the chairman say that "the rank and file of the people have gathered here to nominate, unlike the Republican and Democratic parties, where the bosses and boodlers come to fix upon their men."

What puzzled me was when the chairman, James J. Allen, said, "I will now hear a motion from Mr .- , for a committee on credentials. Is Mr .- in the hall? "I will hear a motion from Mr .-

for a committee on organization. Is

Mr. Shearn responded and made the

The names of the different commit tees were then read off by the secretary. There was no nomination by the "rank and file of the people."

Does this look in any way differen from the old parties? New York, Sept. 25.

MEIKO MEYER. At a special memorial meeting

of Section Los Angeles held Sunday, morning September 27 at the Socialist Labor Party headquarters, 317 East 7th street by members and sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party to pay tribute to the sterling worth and valuable services rendenered in the cause of revolutionary Socialism and the proletarian labor movement by our late comrade Melke Meyer, formerly of Detroit, Michigan the below resolutions passed

The occasion was one of deep sorrow and regret at the untimely deparrade. Many of the members took advantage of the opportunity to express their admiration and respect for his courageous character and untiring work as a member of the Socialist Labor Party.

Meiko Meyer passed away in Phoenix. Arizona, a victim of consumption. He was 38 years of age. He was a member of the Socialist Labor Party since its formation and was always a loyal and faithful member

Resolutions

Whereas, In the death of comrade Meyer the Socialist Labor Party has lost a valiant worker, the working class a courageous and uncompromising fighter and one of capitalism's most deadly foes, therefore be it

most deeply deplores the loss of member whose life was so devotedly consecrated to the emancipation of the working class, and be it Resolved. That we extend to his

Resolved. That Section Los Angeles

relatives our deepest sympathy in this hour of their bereavement, and be it Resolved. That a copy of these

resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, a copy to all Party papers, and a copy incorporated in the minutes of W. S. Williams,

F. E. Appel, Mamle Shea. Committee. Los Angeles, Cal., Sept. 27.

• 01111111111111111111 Ancient Society Demand For The Work Compels New and Popular Priced Edition.

Henry Holt & Co. are render ing a valuable service to sound and general education. They have recently issued a new edition of Louis H. Morgan's great ethnologic work, Ancient Society, of which they were also I the first publishers.

Morgan's work furnishes the ethnologic basis to the sociologic superstructure raised by Marx and Encels

While the work needs close study most of it is easy reading. The student will read, and reread, and find, each time, fresh facts not noticed before, and the opening of wider vistas not discovered at previous readings

Those readers who have less time at their disposal may not I be able to profit by the work to its full extent, but even one reading will store their minds with valuable knowledge and broaden their horizon so as to anable them to grash the meaning of events now going on better than they could otherwise do The previous editions of the

work were expensive, four dollars a volume being almost prohibitive, but the increased call for the work has compelled this latest stereotyped edition and has justified the firm in setting out the work at \$1.50, placing the book within the reach of all The Labor News is prepared

to furnish the work at the publisher's price of \$1.50.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. 28 City Hall Place, New York. ><

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"I will now entertain a motion for a committee on platform. Is Mr. Clarence Shearn present?" are not aware of how much alive the laclous and could be recognized as of exposing briefly what has been done motion and so did the others, whose Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMIT-

Paul Augustine, National Secretary. 28 City Hall Place. CANADIAN S. L. P. National Secretary, Philip Courtensy, 144 Duchess Ave., London, Ont. NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO. (The Party's literary agency.) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

tice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

NEW YORK S. E. C.

The regular meeting of this committee was held on Friday, October 2nd, at headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, with Kuhn in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

The State ticket was filed at Albany on Friday, September 25th, with over

retary of State at Albany asking for nomination blanks; attended to. Also wrote to Section Gloversville to "get a

Wrote to candidate for Lieutenant-Governor as to arranging a tour, beginning October 3rd; answered by same, suggesting a card with a plain statement and a fac-simile of ballot.

Motion made and seconded to elect a committee of three to draw up a leaflet, cluding the suggestions of Armstrong carried; the committee consisting of Kuhn, Moskowitz and Moonelis.

making a trip to New York City, speaking at several places on the trip and in the Ninth Congressional District; referred to Secretary of Correspondence

From National Secretary informing State Committee that Gillhaus can speak on three dates, October 16, 17 and 18. Motion to receive same, and arrange meetings-October 16th in Syracuse, Oc tober 17th in Utica, October 18th in Troy and Gloversville.

Bill of postage and telegrams, \$2.48,

Report of Secretary of Correspondence

Finance Report: Income, \$79.19; mileage, \$6.39; expenses, \$71.45. Motion to adjourn; carried. F. A. Olpp, Secretary.

TO SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY VOT-ERS IN CONNECTICUT

Election Day will soon be upon u it behooves all concerned to prepare acdingly. Though the Socialist Labor Party has never indulged in any scheme of vote-catching, yet all those who adhere to its principles and tactics should be given a fair chance to demonstrate by their vote their convictions.

But in this respect great difficulties have to be overcome in this state. It must be distinctly understood that the state as such does not furnish any ballots, but on the contrary, each political party has to furnish its own ballots; and consequently, where such ballots can-not be distributed for lack of organization there is no chance to vote the de

In the pending election this difficulty is bound to become still more complicat-ed, as in a number of places voting machines will be used, and naturally, where such machines will be used no ballots

As we have permanent organizations only in industrial centres, we lack proper information from all the other places, and therefore appeal to all those who desire to vote the ticket of the S. L. P. nunicate at once with the undermed, stating whether or not voting es will be used in their respective

As this is the only means at our dis posal to furnish the proper ballots, we in this affair will promptly respond so that we may be enabled to prepare ac-

The Conn. State Executive Committee Fred. Fellerman, Secretary. 2 State St., Hartford, Conn.

******* "SEND FOR THE LATEST."

Declaration for Industrial Emancipation

A document dealing with the pres-ent panic and an answer to the stock and bond question.

"IT IS THE REAL THING." Send Ten Cents and Get It.

ddress, JAMES T. HUNTER. IN East 694 St., New York City.

OPERATING FUND.

We had hoped that as a result of general activity it would not be necessary for us to urge this fund during the campaign. We also realized that our friends would be called upon to help out on the campaign fund and not wishing to divide their energy we have held off this fund as long as possible. Our hopes that ac-tivity would provide funds have not been fully realized; far from it; for while literature sales at meetings are good, subscriptions are too few.

No doubt, this is in a measure due the condition of the proletarian pocketbook, but be that as it may we must urge upon your attention the need for contributions to the Operating Fund. Of those who are in a position to aid we would ask that you help us over a rough spot that we have struck. If you cannot send a donation make the effort to get at least one new subscription to the Weekly People. Don't wait, fail not to let us hear from you at once, while the matter is fresh in your mind.

P. O'Rourke, Medford, Mass. .. \$ O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. John Biggerstaff, Schenectady, N. Y. Tim Walsh, Plainfield, N. J. ... P. Merquelin, Plainfield, N. J. L. Katz, Joliet, Ill.

Total \$ 7.20 Previously acknowledged 3,079.10 Grand Total \$3,086.34

GILLHAUS ITINEPARY. Erie County, Pa.—October 8, 2. Philadelphia, Pa.—October 10, 11, 12 Allentown, Pa.-October 13, 14. Scranton, Pa.-October 15. Utica, N. Y.-October 17. Gloversville, N. Y .- October 18. Troy, N. Y .- October 18. Worcester, Mass .- October 19. Boston, Mass,-October 20. New Bedford, Mass .- October 21. Fall River, Mass .- October 22. Providence, R. I .- October 23. Hartford, Conn.-October 24. New Haven, Conn.-October 25. Bridgeport, Conn.—October 26. Elizabeth, N. J.—October 27. Paterson, N. J.-October 28.

Plainfield, N. J .- October 30. Paul Augustine, Nat'l Secretary.

Jersey City, N. J .- October 29.

ATTENTION, CONNECTICUT. James T. Hunter of New York wil speak on dates and at places as indicated below. Readers of The People and sympathizers of the S. L. P. should bestir themselves to make every meeting

7.-New London.

8.-Mystic.

9, 10 and 11.-Hartford.

13 .- New Britain.

14-Middietown.

15 .- Meriden.

16.-South Norwalk. Connecticut S. E. C.

PHILADELPHIA OPEN AIR MRET. INGS.

FRIDAY, October 9th .- 52nd St. and Haverford Ave., 8 p. m. Chairman, Mulen. Speakers, Anton and Durner.

SATURDAY, October 10th.—52nd St. and Haverford Ave., 7:45 p. m. Chairman, Lutherman. Speakers, Gillhaus and Erwin. 40th St. and Lancaster Ave., 8:30 p. m.

-Chairman, Durner. Speakers, Anton and Gillhaus. SUNDAY, October 11th .- East Plaza

City Hall, 8 p. m. Chairman, McLure. Speakers, Gillhaus, Anton and Luther-October 11th .- North Place, City Hall, p. m. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers,

Durner, Schoenfeld and Gillhaus. MONDAY, October 12th .- Lehigh and Germantown Aves, 7:45 p. m. Chairman, Erwin. Speakers, Schoenfeld and

October 12th.-Front and Dauphin Sts. 8 p. m. Chairman, Durner. Speakers Anton, Mullen and Gillhaus.

SECTION NEWBURGH.

Section Newburgh, Socialist Labor Party, met Sunday Sept. 27, at J. M. Long's, 70 Smith street. J. M. Long was chairman. Steps were taken to pro-cure literature and speakers for the solding of campaign meetings. The next business meeting will be held Oct. 11, it same place.

Louis J. Meisler.

MILWAUKEE ENTERTAINMENT AND BALL

Section Milwaukee will hold its an mal Entertainment and Ball. SUN-DAY, October 18, at the Bohemist Turn Hell, corner of 12th and Wine streets. The program will surpass that of previous years. Admission 10 cents; after 6 o'clock, 25 cents. The entertainment commences at 3 p. m. sharp.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature

THE WIND-UP

Now, that the East vs. West, or One | New York, N. Y. Sub per Man contest is over, we find, in totalling up the number of Weekly People subscribers received from our friends here in the East, that they number just 130 subs. For an ordinary week, considering that the subs obtained are all east of Mississippi, this is not doing so very badly; but, in view of the fact that we had expected a special effort on the part of our friends to increase the circulation of the Weekly, the outcome is decidedly disappointing. However, we shall apply the old adage "Where there is life there is hope," and hopefully do we look forward to the results accomplished by our Western friends. Their week expired September 25th, Allowing week's time for the transmission of the subs by mail, next week's report will tell its tale

Labor News reports fairly good sales for the week ending October 2nd. Keep up the good work. Sales of \$1 or more:

Worcester, Mass. \$ 4.25

Newburgh, N. Y. 1.25 Deerwood, Minn, 1.50 New Bedford, Mass. 4.00 South Hudson, Co., N. J. 2.00 Buffalo, N. Y. 10.00 Holyoke, Mass. 9.40 Salem, Mass. England Louisville, Ky. Worcester, Mass. Tucson, Ariz. J..... Providence, R. I. Spokane, Wash. 1.65 Jamestown, N. Y. Pawtucket, R. L. St. Paul, Minn. East St. Louis, Ill. 11.15 Section Kings Co., N. Y. 18th and 20th A. D.'s, New York 1.20

BOLD S. L. P. In answer to a call issued by Or-

AROUSES PROLETARIAT IN STATE OF WASHINGTON,

The Work Tells in Increased Membership and Sales of Party Literature - Politicians Hope to Disfranchise Workingmen-Chameleon Conduct of Debs-Capitalist Attempt to Keep Party off the Ballot.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 28. - We are having lively times here on the shores of the Pacific. The Socialist Labor Party is making things hum, and Section Seattle is in the thick of the fight Our hustling organizer D. G. O'Hanrahan has been holding an average of twelve street meetings a week for the past six weeks. Results are showing too: Section Seattle has added 54 new members to its roll in the last four weeks, and has organized a German branch with 12 members. How is that for a "dead" party? The other Sections in the state are doing proportionately as well. Section Spokane reported four new members at its last meeting, with more to come. Sections Tacoma and Hoquiam report increase in membership and the S. E. C. has admitted nine new members-at-large. The sales of literature and of Daily and Weekly People are increasing. Comrades O'Hanrahan and Redman sell 100 copies of the Daily People each day, and the Sunday order has been

The wage slaves are being jarred loose from their false gods at last, and it is only a question of time, and a short time at that, when the mass of the englayed workers will be aroused to a realization that the Socialist Labor Party is the political organization of the working class, and that it alone stands for the unconditional surrender by the capitalist class of the means of production upon which depend the life, liberty and happiness of the working

Our State convention was held here pt. 8th. A full state ticket was pected that a great Power at th ary platform was adopted; also resolutions on Socialist Unity, Trades Unionism and Immigration. The convention established a Correspondence Bureas through which to get in touch with sympathizers.

The "Red Special" was here on the 18th. Debs spoke in the Dreamland The "Post Intelligencer," a Republican sheet gave a report of the meeting, and told how George O'-Hanrahan of the Socialist Labor Party mounted a box at the corner of Seventh and Union streets and began to speak. Long after the Debsites had closed O'Hanrahan was speaking against the "whole bunch" and parrying questions to the "amusement" of the crowd. The S. P.s were far from being amused, however,

"PROLETAREETS"

Official Organ of the Lettish Socialist Federation of America

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J. APSIT, Manager, 9 Vale St., Roxbury, Mass.

THE COMING THANKSGIVING DAY AFFAIR.

ganizer Abelson of Section New York County, a meeting of the entertainment committee was held, Frederick Britz acting as chairman. The matter of arranging a vaudeville program was taken up and discussed. Upon motion the secretary was instructed to communicate with the best vaudeville agencies and secure estimates for a high class performance for the Thanksgiving Day festival. Five thousand tickets of admission were ordered printed as a starter. Price of admission was decided upon as 25 cents a ticket for one person and 10 cents hat check to be paid at the door. This is to include admission to the vaudeville performance in the afternoon and ball in the evening. The great affair is to be held at Grand Central Palace. Lexington avenue and 48rd street. As usual the Bazar and Fair will take place after the vaudeville performances

are concluded. All members and sympathizers are called upon to send in at as early a date as possible presents for the Bazaar and Fair. As a rule the funds raised from the sale of those articles sent for the bassar and fair are quite large and quite helpful to the Daily People. It is to be hoped, therefore that the comrades will get busy in urging their lady friends, mothers and sisters to create any article that may be disposed of at these affairs. By way of information embroidered, handpainted and all sorts of fancy pillows are in great demand. Do not wait until the last minute in sending in your presents. Send them pow if you can to L. Abelson, 28 City Hall Place.

A. Orange, Secretary, Entertainment Committee.

ADDRESS OF THE DANISH SOCIAL DEMOCRACY.

(Continued from page 4.)

and the increasing number of mer called out, fill all the people with horror of war. It is not, however, to be ex-In this respect the small states must be in the front, and among these it is natural that Denmark, on account of its smallness and its provinces split by the sea, make the beginning. Denmark can, as a sovereign state and independent of other powers, accomplish disarmament, which will be the best security for the preservation of our country and the condition for a happy future for our people."

After presenting this bill, the Social Democratic fraction of the Danish Diet held a meeting and through a manifesto unanimously adopted, declared the following:

"The organized workers of all coun tries have at the congress in Stuttgart last year promised to rise against any government that violated the liberty and rights of other peoples. "In 1905, during the conflict between

Norway and Sweden it was shown how much the Social-Democratic labor movement meant as a guarantee of peace and a culture element. "It is said that disarmament will

bring along slackness and enervation. But we know nobler problems for courage and energy than cruel, insane machine-murders. Besides, our representatives in the commission propose as a compensation for the physical culture which the general military service brings with it, (while on the other hand it was connected with many

cept murder.

A QUESTION WHICH EVERY PATRI OTIC AMERICAN SHOULD BE ASK-ING HIMSELF.

able cruelty, we have always been accustomed to admit without feeling that any of it could be laid to our charge, for Russia is so far away. But when the Czar pursues his tortured victims upon American soil and enlists the aid of our courts to drag them out and return them to further terments, no man whose voice might be raised in protest can escape a fearful personal guilt if he remain silent.

No less direct a responsibility than this is now confronting the people of the United States.

Two years ago, after the suppression of the Baltic insurrection, one of the yeomen soldiery of that lost cause, Jan Janoff Pouren, a Lettish peasant, from the Province of Livland, fled to America and sought to hide himself in New York city. The experiences through which he and his compatriots had passed are so hideous that they may be incredible to persons who do not realize the progress in barbarism which Russia has made since the uprising for liberty that followed the Japanese war.

Pouren's comrades, Akkerman and Luse, were captured by the troops, killed and unceremoniously buried; later they were exhumed and interred with honor by the people in whose cause they had given up their lives. Pouren himself, while in prison, was flogged, so that he remained half unconscious for five days. and has developed epflepsy as a result. Subsequently he escaped. His eightyear-old daughter was beaten by the Czar's officials to make her disclose his whereabouts. The last fact is mentioned in a committe report of the Second Duma on tortures at Riga, which recites numerous horrors still more medi-

· Marvelous is the Czar's omnipresent eye! One day early last winter Pouren was arrested in New York on demand of the Russian government, which had prepared against him elaborate documents filled with charges of burglary, arson, murder and attempt to murder. His case was then brought to the notice of a local society of Russian refugees, who looked into it carefully and soon comprehended the Czar's game. Pouren, they found, was a genuine political fugitive, who, as an obscure man, had been picked out by the Russian government with a view to establishing a precedent unawares. Obviously, he was used as a stalking horse in an attempt to destroy our asylum of political refuge.

From the moment that this became clear. Pouren's case was made the common cause of the Russian Refugees in New York. Contrary to the overwhelming moral conviction of those who closely understand and support Pouren's case, Commissioner Shields has decided against Defence Committee.

That Russia is a habitation of abomin- , him on all the forms of accusation ex-

Assuming that this mild-appearing, fair-haired little peasant has committed the acts of violence alleged, his surrender must be abhorrent to every liberal, humane mind for three several, sufficient reasons:

conduct which no technicality can of

Second, the dangerous precedent that would be set in violating the right of asylum, thus immediately jeopardizing those many fugitives who have come here relying upon it.

Third, that no reason is strong enough to give over any man to torture.

Extradition must not be confused with deportation of inadmissible immigrants. Pouren will not simply be shipped to a European port, thence at liberty to seek some refuge more hospitable than ours He will be delivered up in igons to the Russian Government for vengeance. Failure to recognize this distinction may prejudice the case with people who will dismiss it from their minds with some vague reflection about "excluding undesirable aliens."

His friends claim that when he is again in the Czar's power he will be tortured to wring from him betrayals of others. Let the incredulous read for themselves the specifications of thousand-fold tortures and massacres about Riga as presented in both the second and third Dumas.

The demand of the Czar made at this time for return of a fugitive on any grounds is an insult to our nation. As a fighting chance for life, Pouren

might take appeal from the Commissioner to a higher court by habeas corpus. This, while of great legal interest, would open the case for review only in certain phases. To complete an extradition, concurrence of the Executive Branch is necessary, and therefore a great movement is now on foot to convince President Roosevelt that the people are unwilling he should sacrifice Pouren. Petition blanks prepared by the Pou-

ren Defence Conference, 320 Broadway, New York city, are freely circulated and are being returned with thousands of signatures; forms of a resolution supplied to organizations are being adopted and transmitted to Wafishington. But as good an effect may be produced by any informal letter or petition to the President. With one voice and in the words of

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moral and physical dangers) that all the youth be physically trained through gymnastics, use of weapons and other bodily exercise under far better, healthier and more versatile circumstances than the barracks-life brings with it. And when this education becomes obligatory, that is to say, common to all, we shall thereby have a guarantee that no upper class of the population through rifle erganizations or other voluntary corps makes for itself a kind of class-defence. A people, physically educated consistently with our proposals, will always be capable of maintaining liberty and order - infinitely better than a people which is stunted and weakened by barracks-life and blind military obedience."

With Socialistic Remembrances. P. KNUDSON. Copenhagen, Denmark, Sept. 1908.

it on to a friend.

When you have read this paper, pass

First, the political character of his

Franklin H. Wentworth, at the great Cooper Union mass meeting, let our people answer to the gore-besotted eurperor: "Go, wash your bloody hands."-Pouren

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